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CULLMAN ENDOWMENT

GENERAL

ILLUSTRATION OF ENTOMOLOGY:

PART I.

AN EPITOME

OF THE

INSECTS OF ASIA,

ELUCIDATED IN

One Hundred and Fifty Plates;

WITH

OCCASIONAL OBSERVATIONS,

AND

DESCRIPTIONS

AFTER THE

LINNÆAN AND FABRICIAN MANNER.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

By E. DONOVAN, F.L.S.

AUTHOR OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH INSECTS, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;

AND FOR F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1805.

T. Bensley, Printer,
Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. K.B.

President of the Royal Society of London, &c.

THIS

GENERAL ILLUSTRATION OF ENTOMOLOGY

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY THE AUTHOR,

AS A TESTIMONY OF HIS GRATITUDE

FOR THE

MANY FAVOURS AND INDULGENCES EXPERIENCED IN ITS PROGRESS THROUGH HIS KINDNESS;

AND OF THE PROFOUND ESTEEM HE MUST EVER ENTERTAIN FOR THAT MUNIFICENT PATRON OF

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

July 20, 1805.

AN EPITOME

OF THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF THE

INSECTS

OF

NEW HOLLAND, NEW ZEALAND,

NEW GUINEA, OTAHEITE,

AND OTHER ISLANDS IN THE

Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans:

INCLUDING THE

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE SPECIES

OF

THE MORE SPLENDID, BEAUTIFUL, AND INTERESTING INSECTS, HITHERTO DISCOVERED IN THOSE COUNTRIES, AND WHICH FOR THE MOST PART HAVE NOT APPEARED IN THE WORKS OF ANY PRECEDING AUTHOR.

THE FIGURES

ARE CORRECTLY DELINEATED FROM SPECIMENS OF THE INSECTS; AND WITH

THE DESCRIPTIONS

ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE LINNÆAN SYSTEM, WITH REFERENCE TO THE WRITINGS OF FABRICIUS AND OTHER ENTOMOLOGISTS.

By E. DONOVAN, F.L.S.

AUTHOR OF THE NATURAL HISTORIES OF THE INSECTS OF CHINA, INDIA, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD:

SOLD ALSO BY WHITE, FLEET STREET; FAULDER, BOND STREET; HATCHARD, PICCADILLY; AND SYMONDS, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1805.

T. Bensley, Printer,
Bolt Court.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

It has been observed in a former address, that Entomology considered as a science, in its present state, affords the most ample scope for critical enquiry, and as an object of beautiful elucidation and splendid embellishment, stands unrivalled. Such was the language of the author in the course of his introductory observations to this comprehensive illustration of general Entomology, and the verity of his assertion, he is induced to conceive, will be apparent, in some measure, on a cursory inspection of those volumes of the Work which have been since submitted to the public judgment. Aware that a remark of this nature, although advanced in a casual manner, and as relating only to that science in an enlarged point of view, was calculated to excite no inconsiderable share of expectation in the mind of many, the author has been anxious in the progress of his undertaking to gratify that expectation, and, as he trusts, not altogether without success. He is at least persuaded in his own mind that every advantage within his power has been embraced to render the publication as respectable in the style of execution as the merits and utility of the design deserves.

At the commencement of this Work one volume was professedly undertaken to afford the English naturalist a more competent idea of the Entomology of China than had been hitherto produced, at a moment when the public curiosity was awakened to that subject by the appearance of Sir George Staunton's account of the Embassy of Earl Macartney to that country. This was succeeded by a second volume, which related exclusively to the insects of India, and the islands in the contiguous seas; a fertile region to the Entomologist: and one so intimately connected, by its political interests, with the British empire, as to be in a peculiar manner entitled to consideration. The present volume, which we regard as the third of the intended series, is appropriated solely to the Entomology of New Holland, New Zealand, Otaheite, and other adjacent islands, comprising with the two preceding a general epitome of the insects of Asia, and under this title the three volumes above-mentioned, will in future be discriminated.

The design of the latter volume claims more explicit observation in this place. There is, perhaps, no extent of country in the world, that can boast of a more copious or diversified assemblage of interesting objects in every department of natural history than New Holland, and its contiguous islands; none that appears more highly worthy of regard: it bursts upon our view at the first glance like a new creation: the naturalist contemplates its various productions with astonishment, and is almost inclined to imagine its stores of novelty inexhaustible. It would be irrelevant to our subject to digress, at any considerable length, upon this interesting topic, but so far as relates to the Entomological productions of those parts the reflection is applicable, these are both curious and beautiful, and are besides distinct, in a very material degree, from any other of the insect tribe that have been hitherto discovered in other countries.

Entomology, though embracing only an inconsiderable portion of that attention bestowed upon the science of natural history, by those distinguished individuals who were the first to

explore the Australasian regions at the time of their discovery by Captain Cook, was certainly by no means neglected, as the Banksian cabinet, richly stored with the entomological acquisitions collected in those parts at that period, most clearly evinces. To this cabinet the author owes many obligations in the course of the present undertaking; and it is truly with some share of pride, attempered with a becoming sense of gratitude to the liberality of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. the author has it in his power to add, that the Epitome of Australasian Entomology, stands, if possible, more peculiarly indebted to that cabinet than either of the preceding volumes. The assemblage of New Holland insects it comprises are inestimable, and from the unreserved access to that cabinet with which he has been uniformly indulged, he has not failed to enrich his selection for this Work, with drawings and descriptions of every species, that could materially tend to improve and enhance its value.*

Independent of the above advantages the author may be allowed to mention the collection in his own possession, that containing many of the insects noticed in the present Work. Besides a number of those species found in the vicinity of our settlement in New South Wales, he has been long possessed of a select number of scarce insects collected by Mr. Bailey, the astronomer, who sailed in one of the expeditions with Captain Cook, and since the death of the late Mr. Drury, he has further enriched his cabinet with many others discovered in New Holland, and adjacent islands, at the time they were visited by Sir Joseph Banks.

The author has also farther to acknowledge the benefit he has derived from inspecting two other cabinets of celebrity in this country, without the assistance of which the present illustration would have been far less copious and interesting, than it is at this time: these are the cabinet of Mr. Francillon, and that of A. Macleay, Esq. to both of whom he begs leave to express his warmest thanks for this testimony of their friendship.

In the descriptive part of this Work the author has been anticipated by Fabricius, but that only to a small extent; for, as it will be observed in the progress of this Work, the far greater portion of those insects have not been hitherto described by any author. To Linnæus, it is almost superfluous to say, that not a single insect in the whole volume could have been known. Fabricius, when in England, was allowed to describe those in the Banksian cabinet, the descriptions of which have since appeared in the Entomologia Systematica. Some of the coleopterous insects of New Holland, described by Fabricius, are figured by Oliver, but the lepidoptera, and all the other tribes, remain untouched by the artist. It was therefore an important point, in the idea of the author, to delineate the more conspicuous, or otherwise interesting subjects of the Fabrician species that had never undergone such an elucidation; and it will be found that an extensive selection of these are given in the present volume in addition to those more recently discovered kinds that have neither been figured nor described by any Entomologist.

* The Banksian cabinet was lately presented by Sir Joseph Banks to the Linnæan Society of London.

COLEOPTERA.

Cetonia australasiæ. *punctatus frontalis.*

carinata dorsalis. *Melolontha viridi-ænea.*

Lucanus æneus. *Lucanus parvus.*

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.L.S. C. Rivington 1 Jan.y 1808.

CETONIA AUSTRALASIÆ.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, with the club lamellated: head longer than broad: thorax elevated and narrowed towards the head: ſcutel triangular: elytra ſcarcely ſhorter than the abdomen.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: margin of the thorax, and two ſmall lines yellow: wing-caſes ferruginous, with a line, poſterior band, and incurvated ſpot at the apex yellow.

CETONIA AUSTRALASIÆ: nigra thorace margine lineoliſque duabus flavis elytris ferrugineis linea faſcia poſtice maculaque incurva apicis flavis.

A very elegant inſect from Botany Bay, and which has not been hitherto deſcribed by any author. It does not appear to be very common in New Holland.

CETONIA PUNCTATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Yellow, with nine black ſpots on the thorax, and thirteen on the body: ſuture, and legs ferruginous.

CETONIA PUNCTATA: flava thorace punctis novem coleoptriſque undecim nigris ſutura pedibuſque ferrugineis.

Leſs common than the preceding. From the cabinet of A. M'Leay, Eſq. This alſo is a new ſpecies.

CETONIA FRONTALIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: front, margin, and poſterior ſpot on the thorax, with an oblique daub on the wing-caſes, two dots, and a ſpot at the apex green.

CETONIA FRONTALIS: nigra fronte thoracis margine maculaque poſtica elytrorumque litura obliqua punctis duobus maculaque apicis viridibus.

An intereſting ſpecies from New South Wales, where we believe it to be uncommon. This is a non-deſcript inſect.

CETONIA CARINATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax pitchy, with black margin: wing-caſes black and ſulcated: furrows broad, and beſet with fulvous hairs.

CETONIA CARINATA: thorace piceo margine atro, elytris atris ſulcatis; ſulcis latis ex fulvo hirtis.

CETONIA PHILIPSII. *Tranſ. Linn. Soc. VI. p.* 193. *t.* 20. *f.* 4.

A ſingular and very rare ſpecies from the cabinet of Mr. Francillon, who obtained it from New Holland. This is not a new ſpecies, the individual ſpecimen from whence our deſcription and figure are taken having been previouſly deſcribed by Dr. Schreibers in the entomological paper above referred to.

CETONIA DORSALIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, margin of the thorax teſtaceous, with a black dot: wing-caſes teſtaceous, with a broad ſutural black band, and dot of the ſame on the ſhoulder.

CETONIA DORSALIS: nigra thoracis margine teſtaceo puncto nigro, elytris teſtaceis ſutura late punctoque humerali nigris.

Not very uncommon in the vicinity of the Engliſh ſettlements at New South Wales.

DSI

MELOLONTHA VIRIDI-ÆNEA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, with the club lamellated: head broader than long, and rounded in front: thorax broad: ſcutel round: wing-caſes as long as the abdomen.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax braſſy, ſhining, and with the wing-caſes teſtaceous, changeable to green: body green: legs teſtaceous.

MELOLONTHA VIRIDI-ÆNEA: thorace æneo nitido elytriſque teſtaceis viridi micantibus corpore viridi, pedibus teſtaceis.

Nature ſeems to have devoted abundant attention to the embelliſhment of this common inſect: its glow of colouring is peculiar and inimitable. The prevailing hues do not ſo ſtrictly pleaſe us by their harmony as their contraſt, which indeed is ſtriking, or rather glaring, but upon the whole produce a rich effect. The ground colour of the body is teſtaceous, gloſſed with a clear pellucid green, and as the inſect moves, the more prominent parts illumined by the concentrated rays of light that ſtrike upon its poliſhed ſurface appear highly metallic, partaking either of a braſſy, or golden ſplendour.

There is another ſpecies of the Melolontha genus which alſo is found plentifully in New Holland that bears a ſtrong affinity to this ſpecies, but is of a deeper golden colour, and does not appear changeable to green as in our ſpecies viridi-ænea.

LUCANUS ÆNEUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, the club compreſſed, and divided into ſhort pectinated laminæ: jaws advanced and dentated: ſhanks of the anterior legs dentated: feet of five joints.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Braſſy, jaws exſerted, recurved, and hairy within: head ſmall: thorax large and convex.

Lucanus Æneus: mandibulis exſertis recurvis interne hirtis capite parvo, thorace magno convexo.

Lucanus Æneus. *Tranſ. Linn. Soc. VI. p.* 185. *t.* 20. *f.* 1.

Lethrus Æneus. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 2. *n.* 2.—*Syſt. Eleut.* 1. *p.* 2. *n.* 2.

Although hitherto eſteemed a rarity among the entomologiſts of this country, Lucanus Æneus appears to be by no means unfrequent in ſome parts of the iſland of New Holland; we have lately ſeen, for inſtance, a parcel of them brought from that country, amounting to not leſs than fifty ſpecimens, all which were collected in the environs of the Engliſh ſettlement at New South Wales. The ſpecies has thus become pretty common now in England. When Fabricius deſcribed it, this inſect, on the contrary, was extremely rare, the only ſpecimens of it known in this country, or perhaps in Europe, being at that time in the Bankſian cabinet; for the ſpecies was originally diſcovered in Norfolk iſland, in the Pacific Ocean, by Sir Joſeph Banks. Fabricius did not certainly examine this inſect with his accuſtomed accuracy and critical diſcrimination, or he would not have aſſigned it to his new genus Lethrus, (the firſt in his claſs *Eleuterata)* ſince it is moſt aſſuredly a Lucanus of the Fabrician, as well as the Linnæan Syſtem.

The figures of this inſect in the annexed plate exhibit two very ſtriking varieties of this ſpecies, one being of a fine golden colour, and the other a dark green. Of the latter kind ſome other ſpecimens have occurred to our obſervation in which the colours varied from a dark green to blue, or at leaſt blueiſh. The ſpecimens in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon are from Norfolk Iſland.

LUCANUS PARVUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brown: jaws exſerted, and toothed on the outſide: head ſmall: thorax large and canaliculated: wing-caſes ſtriated.

Lucanus Parvus: brunneus, mandibulis exſertis extus dentatus, capite parvo, thorace magno, canaliculato, elytris ſtriatis.

A new ſpecies of Lucanus, but of a diminutive ſize compared with the reſt of the inſects in the ſame genus, and in alluſion to which we have named it *parvus.* Mr. Francillon is in poſſeſſion of this curious inſect, which he received from New Holland.

COLEOPTERA.

Chrysomela 18-guttata. — brunnea. cyanicornis.

cyanipes. crassicornis. — nigricornis. didymus.

Erotylus amethystinus. — bicolor. smaragdulus.

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CHRYSOMELA 18 GUTTATA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: palpi ſix, growing larger towards the end: thorax marginate: wing-caſes without margin: body in general oval.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ovate, wing-caſes fuſcous, with eight pale dots, ſome of which are connected.

CHRYSOMELA 18 GUTTATA: ovata elytris fuſcis: punctis octo pallidis quibuſdum connexis.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 1. *p.* 322. *Sp.* 72.—*UNFIGURED.*

The ſmaller figured marked with a ſingle ſtar, denotes the natural ſize of this elegant, though diminutive ſpecies, an enlarged repreſentation of the inſect being ſhewn on the ſprig in the lower part of the plate.

A native of New Holland. This, and nearly all the other inſects included in the ſame plate, are deſcribed from ſpecimens in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.

CHRYSOMELA BRUNNEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ovate, teſtaceous; ſuture, and ſmall line on the middle of the wing-caſes fuſcous.

CHRYSOMELA BRUNNEA: ovate teſtacea elytris ſutura lineolaque media fuſcis.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 1. *p.* 323. *Sp.* 75.—*UNFIGURED.*

Inhabits New Zealand. A ſmall ſpecies, the magnified figure of which is ſhewn above that of Chryſomela 18 guttata.

CHRYSOMELA CYANICORNIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ovate, rufous; ſpot on the thorax, with two dorſal ſpots, and eight others on the wing-caſes blue.

CHRYSOMELA CYANICORNIS: ovata rufa thorace macula dorſali punctiſque duobus coleoptris octo cyaneis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 320. *Sp.* 61.—*UNFIGURED.*

CHRYSOMELA CYANIPES.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ovate, rufous, dots on the wing-caſes, with the poſterior part cyaneous.

CHRYSOMELA CYANIPES: ovata rufa elytris punctis poſticeque cyaneis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 320. *Sp.* 60.—*UNFIGURED.*

CHRYSOMELA CRASSICORNIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ovate, yellowiſh, wing-caſes with two black ſpots.

CHRYSOMELA CRASSICORNIS: ovata flaveſcens elytris maculis duabus nigris. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 321. *Sp.* 69.—*UNFIGURED.*

CHRYSOMELA NIGRICORNIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ovate, black and braſſy: head, ſides of the thorax, and two ſpots on the wing-caſes ferruginous.

CHRYSOMELA NIGRICORNIS: ovata nigro ænea capite thoracis lateribus elytrorumque macula duplici baſeos ferrugineis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 318. *Sp.* 55.—*UNFIGURED.*

CHRYSOMELA DIDYMUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Rufous, with three black ſpots on the wing-caſe, the anterior one of which is didymous.

CHRYPTOCEPHALUS DIDYMUS: rufus elytris maculis tribus nigris: anteriore poſtice didyma.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 1. *p.* 2. *p.* 57. *Sp.* 22.—*UNFIGURED.*

CNODULON AMETHYSTINUM.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ filiform: head ſmall, ovate, inſerted: thorax ſhort: ſcutel ſmall, and round: wing-caſes as long as the abdomen: body oval, and gibbous.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Oblong, black, thorax, and wing-caſes cyaneous.

EROTYLUS AMETHYSTINUS: oblongus ater thorace elytriſque cyaneis.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 1. *p.* 40. *Sp.* 25.—*UNFIGURED.*

CNODULON AMETHYSTINUM. *Fabr. Syſt. Eleuth.* 2. *p.* 13. *n.* 6.

CNODULON BICOLOR.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Oblong, black, above braſſy.

EROTYLUS BICOLOR: oblongus ater ſupra æneus.
Fab. Ent. Syst. T. 1. *p.* 2. *p.* 40. *Sp.* 26.—*UNFIGURED.*

CNODULON BICOLOR. *Fabr. Syſt. Eleuth.* 2. *p.* 14. *n.* 7.

CNODULUM SMARAGDULUM.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Oblong, black, wing-caſes ſtriated, and greeniſh.

EROTYLUS SMARAGDULUS: oblongus ater elytris ſtriatis viridibus. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 1. *p.* 2. *p.* 40. *Sp.* 24.—*UNFIGURED.*

CNODULUM SMARAGDULUM. *Fabr. Syſt. Eleuth.* 2. *p.* 13. *n.* 5.

COLEOPTERA.

Cerapterus Macleaui?

London, Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.L.S. & J. Rivington, March 1st 1805.

CERAPTERUS MACLEAII.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ compreſſed, pinnated, with the firſt joint concave, and placed tranſverſely, and that at the extremity large, and rounded at the apex: head very ſmall, with the eyes prominent: thorax flat, ſomewhat heart-ſhaped, truncated, and narrower than the elytra: wing-caſes length of the abdomen, and embracing it at the ſides: body oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Entirely brown, with the legs ſimple.

CERAPTERUS MACLEAII: totus brunneus, pedibus ſimplicibus.

A nondeſcript ſpecies of this ſingular genus has been received by our kind friend Mr. Francillon from New Holland. This is a diminutive, but moſt curious creature, and is eſpecially remarkable for the ſtructure of the antennæ, which latter appear to conſiderable advantage under the lens of the opake microſcope. The ſmalleſt figure in the plate denotes the natural ſize, and the two larger ones are deſigned to ſhew its magnified appearance.

In its general habit this inſect approaches the Pauſus genus; with which the juvenile Entomologiſt, attentive only to the magnitude and club-like form of the antennæ, might eaſily confound it. The difference between thoſe inſects is, indeed, obvious on more cloſe inſpection; the Pauſus having only two joints in the antennæ, of which that at the extremity is by far the largeſt; while the antennæ of the true Cerapterus are furniſhed with ſeveral joints, all which are of a compreſſed form, pinnated, and terminated at both extremities with one larger than the reſt.

The genus Cerapterus is deſcribed by Swederus, in the Tranſactions of the Swediſh Academy for the year 1788,* but does not appear to have been noticed by any other author. The deſcription given by Swederus is taken from an inſect which he names *Cerapterus Latipes*, in the collection of General

* Kongl Vetenskaps Academiens nya Handlingar. *T.* IX. *för ar* 1788. *p.* 203.

Davies of Blackheath, and which he ſtates to be a native of Honduras, but erroneouſly, as we are aſſured that gentleman obtained the inſect Swederus mentions from Bengal. Another ſpecies of Cerapterus was lately brought from the ſame country by Mr. Fichtel, who conſigned it to the imperial cabinet at Vienna. Our Auſtralaſian inſect, therefore, appears to be the third ſpecies of this genus at preſent known, and being perfectly undeſcribed, we beg leave to name it in compliment to our good friend A. M'Leay, Eſq. S. L. S.

COLEOPTERA.

* *Curculio spectabilis.* *** *quadri-tuberculatus.* *** *sex-spinosus.*
Brachycerus nigro-spinosus. * *Brentus lineatus.*
*** *Lixus bidentatus.* *** *Rhynchaenus cylindrirostris.*

London. Publish'd as the Act directs by E. Donovan. F. J. & C. Rivington 1 Jan.y 1805.

CURCULIO SPECTABILIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, ſeated on the ſnout, which is horny and projecting: palpi four, and filiform.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Snout ſhort: thighs dentated: body variegated with green.

CURCULIO SPECTABILIS: breviroſtris femoribus dentatis, corpore viridi variegato.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 1. *p.* 2. *p.* 483. *Sp.* 373.

This is a fine conſpicuous inſect, and bears in this country the trivial appellation of the "Botany Bay Diamond Beetle," in alluſion to its reſemblance to that brilliant creature Curculio Imperialis, the ſpecies known moſt commonly with us by the name of the Diamond Beetle. The ſimilitude between thoſe ſpecies is, however, remote. Curculio Spectabilis partakes in ſome degree of the form, ſize, and habit of Imperialis, but is altogether deſtitute of the lovely ſparkling luſtre which ſo eminently characteriſes the latter ſpecies. A magnified figure of this beetle is repreſented clinging to the bloſſoms of the Metroſideros Citrina in the upper part of the plate; this, as well as C. Imperialis, being a moſt delightful object for microſcopical obſervation.

Curculio Spectabilis, once a rare inſect, has of late years ceaſed to be conſidered valuable in the eſtimation of the Entomologiſts of this country, in conſequence of the number brought hither at various times from our ſettlement in New South Wales. Throughout the whole iſland of New Holland this ſeems to be one of the moſt abundant inſects, and being a creature of remarkable figure and appearance, we are not to be ſurpriſed that it ſhould attract the attention of thoſe who collect the natural productions of that country, either as objects of curioſity for themſelves, or for the ſake of emolument.

CURCULIO QUADRI-TUBERCULATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Blackiſh: wing-caſes, ſtriated, and dotted with white, with two black tubercles.

CURCULIO QUADRI-TUBERCULATUS: nigricans, elytris ſtriatis albo punctatis: tuberculis duobus nigris.

A new ſpecies from Botany Bay.

CURCULIO SEX-SPINOSUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Blackiſh: wing-caſes ſtriated and dotted with white, with three black ſpines: anterior legs longeſt: thighs dentated.

CURCULIO SEX-SPINOSUS: nigricans, elytris albo punctatis ſpinis tribus nigris, pedibus anticis longis: femoribus dentatis.

From New Holland. This ſpecies is undeſcribed.

CURCULIO NIGRO-SPINOSUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Yellowiſh: ſnout ſhort and thick: three rows of ſmall black ſpines down the wing-caſes.

CURCULIO NIGRO-SPINOSUS: flaveſcens, roſtro brevi craſſo, elytris lineis tribus ſpinarum parvarum nigrarum.

An inſect of this curious kind occurs among the Auſtralaſian Curculiones in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. There can be no doubt of its being a Curculio of Linnæus, but we were miſled by its ambiguous appearance in the firſt inſtance to believe it a Curculio, of that particular ſection which Fabricius deſcribes as a diſtinct genus under the name of Brachycerus, an opinion which, on further inveſtigation, we are inclined to retract, for it is apparently a Curculio of Fabricius, as well as of Linnæus. This is a new ſpecies.

BRENTUS LINEATUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ moniliform: head ſmall, projecting into a very long ſtraight cylindrical ſnout: wing-caſes longer than the abdomen: body elongated and cylindrical.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Fuſcous, thorax, with three yellowiſh lines: wing-caſes dotted, with two lines of contiguous yellowiſh dots.

Brentus Lineatus: fuſcus, thorace flaveſcenti trilineato, elytris punctatis: lineis duabus punctorum contiguorum flaveſcentium.

An elegant little inſect of the Fabrician genus Brentus. In the Linnæan ſyſtem it is to be arranged with the Curculiones; as are alſo the two following ſpecies. Our Brentus Lineatus is a new ſpecies.

LIXUS BIDENTATUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clavated, with the firſt joint very long. Head ſmall, projecting into a ſtraight cylindrical ſnout: wing-caſes ſame length as the abdomen, and frequently acuminated: body elongated and cylindrical.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferruginous: thorax with a teſtaceous line: wing-caſes bidentated, ſtriated, and marked with two teſtaceous ſpots.

Lixus Bidentatus: ferrugineus, thorace linea teſtacea, elytris bidentatis ſtriatis teſtaceo-bimaculatis.

This ſpecies, which is perfectly undeſcribed, is from New South Wales.

RHYNCHÆNUS CYLINDRIROSTRIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ clubbed, with the firſt joint very long, and placed near the apex of the ſnout: head ſmall, round, inſerted, projecting into an elongated cylindrical ſnout: thorax ſhort and round: wing-caſes embracing the abdomen: body oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thighs dentated: thorax ſcabrous, with two horns on the anterior part: wing-caſes with two tubercles behind.

COLEOPTERA.

Rhynchænus Cylindrirostris: femoribus dentatis, thorace ſcabro antice bicorni, elytris poſtice bituberculatis. *Fabr. Syſt. Eleuth.* 2. *p.* 463. *n.* 125.

Curculio cylindriroſtris. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt.* 2. *p.* 426. *n.* 136.

From New South Wales.

COLEOPTERA.

Cerambyx Giraffa. Cerambyx Fichteli.
Prionus lepidopterus. Clytus thoracicus.
sex-maculatus punctulatus. Saperda nigro-virens.
Saperda collaris.

London, Publish'd as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.J.& C. Rivington Feb.1.1805

CERAMBYX GIRAFFA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: feelers four: thorax ſpinous, or gibbous: wing-caſes linear.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: thorax unarmed, elongated, with tranſverſe rugoſe ſtriæ: wing-caſes ſcabrous at the baſe, and ſmooth towards the apex.

CERAMBYX GIRAFFA: niger, thorace inermi elongato tranſverſim rugoſula, elytris baſi ſcabriuſculis apice glaberioribus.

C. GIRAFFA. *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VI. *p.* 198. *t.* 21. *f.* 8.

This is an inſect of moſt extraordinary appearance. It was diſcovered in New Holland by Dr. White, who reſided in that country for ſome time, and is at preſent in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon.

Dr. Schreibers of Vienna, when in England, deſcribed this ſpecies of Cerambyx, with ſeveral other very curious Auſtralaſian inſects, from the cabinet of Mr. Francillon, in a paper preſented to the Linnæan Society of London, and which was afterwards printed in their tranſactions as above referred to. The names aſſigned to thoſe inſects by the ingenious Dr. Schreibers are for the moſt part retained by us; but we have to regret that the prolixity of his ſpecifical diſtinctions do not ſo perfectly accord with our ideas as to allow us to adopt them alſo, without material abridgment, and ſome alterations: they want that deciſive conciſeneſs which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes the characters of the great Swediſh naturaliſt, and of Fabricius; examples which, in our mind, cannot be too cloſely imitated in the ſcientific labours of future entomologiſts.

CERAMBYX FICHTELII.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Braſſy olivaceous: head broad: eyes prominent and divided: wing-caſes much attenuated, lengthened at the tip, and ſomewhat bearded.

CERAMBYX FICHTELII: æneo-olivaceus, capite latiſſimo oculis prominentibus diviſis, elytris valde attenuatis apice prolongatis, ſub-barbatis.

COLEOPTERA.

CERAMBYX FICHTELII. *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VI. *t.* 21. *f.* 9.

From New South Wales.

PRIONUS LEPIDOPTERUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: eyes kidney-ſhaped, and embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax flat, marginate, with the margin oftentimes toothed: body oblong and depreſſed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pitchy-rufous: wing-caſes, with greyiſh villoſe ſpots, and three elevated longitudinal lines, baſe gibbous, tip truncated.

PRIONUS LEPIDOPTERUS: rufo-piceus elytris maculis villoſis cineraſcentibus baſi gibboſa apice truncatis lineis tribus elevatis.

PRIONUS LEPIDOPTERUS. *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VI. *p.* 197. *T.* 21. *f.* 7.

A moſt curious inſect from New South Wales, in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. This ſpecies is appoſitely named *Lepidopterus* by Dr. Schreibers, in the paper above referred to, from the villoſe ſpots on the wing-caſes, which, when attentively examined, appear cloathed with a ſort of ſcaly down, or feathering, moſt exactly reſembling that which we obſerve on the wings of Lepidopterous inſects. This ſpecies of Prionus is probably unique in this country, or perhaps in Europe.

CLYTUS THORACICUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: eyes reniform, and embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax globoſe, and broad as the wing-caſes: elytra rigid, length of the abdomen: legs long and formed for walking, thighs compreſſed, four joints in the feet.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax black, with a rufous ſpot: wing-caſes fulvous, ſuture at the baſe, and two oblique bands black.

CLYTUS THORACICUS: thorace atro macula rufa, elytris fulvis; ſutura baſi faciiſque duabus obliquis atris.

A nondeſcript ſpecies in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. From New Holland.

CLYTUS SEX-MACULATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: thorax covered with ſilvery down: wing-caſes rough, with three yellow ſpots, and ſomewhat emarginate at the tip.

CLYTUS SEX-MACULATUS: niger, thorace argenteo-villoſo, elytris ſcabriuſculis maculis tribus flavis apice ſub-emarginatis.

This alſo is a new ſpecies from the ſame cabinet and country as the preceding.

CLYTUS PUNCTULATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Browniſh-teſtaceous: wing-caſes ſprinkled with impreſſed black dots.

CLYTUS PUNCTULATUS: fuſco-teſtaceus, elytris punctis impreſſis ſparſis nigris.

An undeſcribed ſpecies found in Botany Bay. From a ſpecimen of this rare inſect in the author's cabinet, it appears this ſpecies was firſt diſcovered by Mr. Bailey the aſtronomer, in the expedition of Capt. Cook round the world.

SAPERDA NIGRO-VIRENS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: eyes lunate, and embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax ſhort, ſubcylindric, and unarmed; head retracted, wing-caſes rigid, and length of the abdomen: body elongated, cylindrical, and emarginate.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Blackiſh green: thorax with rufous characters: wing-caſes ſcabrous, with a teſtaceous ſpot at the baſe, ſides yellow, tip truncated and bearded.

SAPERDA NIGRO-VIRENS: nigro-virens, thorace rufo-notato elytris ſcabriuſculis, baſi macula teſtacea lateribus flavis apice truncatis barbatis.

A nondeſcript ſpecies from New South Wales.

SAPERDA COLLARIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, thorax encircled with four white rings: ſide of the wing-caſes, ſpot at the tip, and body beneath covered with white down.

SAPERDA COLLARIS: niger, thoracis cingulis quatuor elytrorum lateribus maculiſque apicis corporeque ſubtus villoſo albis.

From New South Wales. This alſo is a new ſpecies.

Lamia vermicularia. *Lamia obliqua.*

Prionus fasciatus. *Prionus bidentatus.*

Stenocrus punctatus. *Semipunctatus biguttatus.*

London Pub.d as the Act directs by E. Donovan & T.& C. Rivington Jan.y 1.1805.

LAMIA VERMICULARIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous, and elongated: head large, obtuſe, declining: eyes reniform, embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax cylindrical and uneven: wing-caſes as long as the abdomen: body cylindrical.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſomewhat tuberculated: black: wing-caſes ſpeckled with numerous minute white vermicular characters.

LAMIA VERMICULARIA: thorace ſubtuberculato, nigro, elytris characteribus vermicularibus minutis numeroſis albis.

Lamia Vermicularia is a native of New South Wales, as are likewiſe all the other inſects repreſented with it on the ſame plate. The ſpecimens of ſome of thoſe ſpecies are in our own collection; for the reſt we are indebted to A. M'Leay, Eſq. who poſſeſſes the whole of them. Neither of thoſe inſects have hitherto been deſcribed by any author.

LAMIA OBLIQUA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax dentated, cinereous, wing-caſes ſpinous, emarginate at the tip, and marked obliquely behind with a whitiſh band.

LAMIA OBLIQUA: thorace dentato, cinerea, elytris ſpinoſis, apice emarginatis: faſcia obliqua poſtice albida.

PRIONUS FASCIATUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſetaceous: eyes reniform, embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax flat, marginate, the margin oftentimes dentated: body oblong, and depreſſed.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſomewhat marginated and unarmed: black, downy, wing-caſes cheſnut, clouded with yellow, and rounded at the tip, with four elevated lines.

PRIONUS FASCIATUS: thorace ſubmarginato inermi, niger, villoſus elytris caſtaneis flavo nebuloſis apice rotundatis: lineis quatuor elevatis.

PRIONUS BIDENTATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſomewhat margined, unarmed, black, and downy: wing-caſes cheſnut, clouded with yellow, bidentated at the apex, with four elevated lines.

PRIONUS BIDENTATUS: thorace ſubmarginato inermi, niger villoſus, elytris caſtaneis, flavo nebuloſis apice bidentatis, lineis quatuor elevatis.

STENOCORUS PUNCTATUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ long and filiform: eyes reniform, embracing the baſe of the antennæ: thorax round: wing-caſes ſame length as the abdomen, frequently with two teeth at the apex: body ſomewhat cylindrical.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſomewhat ſpinous and fuſcous: wing-caſes dotted, anterior part ſubrugoſe, apex bidentated, with three yellow ſpots.

STENOCORUS PUNCTATUS: thorace ſubſpinoſo, fuſcus, elytris punctatis antice ſubrugoſis apice bidentatis: maculis tribus flavis.

STENOCORUS SEMIPUNCTATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſpinous, fuſcous: anterior part of the wing-caſes rugoſe with dots, and banded with yellow: poſterior part ſmooth: apex bidentated with two yellow ſpots.

STENOCORUS SEMIPUNCTATUS: thorace ſpinoſo, fuſcus, elytris antice punctato-rugoſis flavo-faſciatis poſtice lævibus apice bidentatis: macula flava.

STENOCORUS BIGUTTATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax without ſpines, ferruginous: anterior part of the wing-caſes rugoſe with dots, and ſpotted with teſtaceous: poſterior part ſmooth, bidentated, and marked with a yellow ſpot.

STENOCORUS BIGUTTATUS: thorace mutico, ferrugineus, elytris antice punctato rugoſis teſtaceo-maculatis poſtice lævibus, bidentatis macula flava.

STENOCORUS OBSCURUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax rugoſe, ſpinous, fuſcous, anterior part of the wing-caſes rough with dots: poſterior part ſmooth, gloſſy, and bidentated at the tip.

STENOCORUS OBSCURUS: thorace rugoſo ſpinoſo, fuſcus, elytris antice punctato rugoſis poſtice lævibus nitidis apice bidentatis.

Our new ſpecies Stenocorus Obſcurus is delineated in the upper part of the plate, on which the inſects above mentioned are repreſented, at fig. †‡†.

COLEOPTERA.

Buprestis variabilis. cancellata. crenata. undulata. splendida.

London. Pub.d as the Act directs by E. Donovan & E. & C. Rivington Jan.y 1805.

BUPRESTIS VARIABILIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antenna filiform, ſerrated, about as long as the thorax: palpi four, filiform, the laſt joint obtuſe, or truncated: head partly retracted within the thorax.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wing-caſes bidentated, ſtriated, teſtaceous, and commonly ſpotted with black: thorax braſſy-purple, and dotted, with the ſides teſtaceous.

Buprestis Variabilis: elytris bidentatis ſtriatis teſtaceis ſæpe nigro-maculatis, thorace punctato æneo: lateribus teſtaceis.

Three varieties of this ſpecies are ſhewn in this plate, one of which has the wing-caſes entirely immaculate, the other two are variouſly marked with ſpots of dark greeniſh black. Nothing can be more variable in colour than this inſect, ſcarcely any two in this reſpect reſembling each other. It is not uncommon in New South Wales, but has not been hitherto described.

BUPRESTIS CANCELLATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wing-caſes ſerrated, cancellated, greeniſh, with ſix obſolete braſſy-purple ſpots: thorax braſſy-purple, and dotted.

Buprestis Cancellata: elytris ſerratis cancellatis viridibus maculis ſex obſoletis, thoraceque punctato purpureo-æneis.

A remarkably curious inſect from the cabinet of Mr. Francillon, who received it from New Holland. A non-deſcript ſpecies.

BUPRESTIS CRENATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wing-cafes bidentated, fomewhat ftriated and teftaceous, with two undulated ftripes, and fpot behind of black: thorax green.

Buprestis Crenata: elytris bidentatis fubftriatis teftaceis: faſciis duabus undulatis maculaque poſtice nigris, thorace viridi.

This is from New South Wales, and is not defcribed by any writer.

BUPRESTIS UNDULATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wing-cafes entire, fomewhat ftriated, teftaceous, with an undulated band acrofs the middle, and five fpots of black: thorax green.

Buprestis Undulata: elytris integris fubftriatis teftaceis faſcia media undulata maculiſque quinque nigris, thorace viridi.

A native of New Holland, and an entirely new fpecies.

BUPRESTIS SPLENDIDA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wing-cafes bidentated, purple, with green fpots: thorax green with two purple fpots.

Buprestis Splendida: bidentatis purpureis, viridi-trimaculatis, thorace viridi purpureo-bimaculatis.

This charming little fpecies was received by Mr. Francillon from New South Wales. An enlarged repreſentation of this inſect is ſhewn in a flying poſition in the upper part of the plate; the ſmalleſt figure to which the name on the plate refers denoting the natural ſize. We conclude that this muſt be a rare fpecies, and are perſuaded it has not been defcribed by any author.

COLEOPTERA.

Buprestis grandis. macularia imperialis.
Limbata suturalis.

London. Pub.d as the Act directs by E. Donovan, T. & C. Rivington. Jan.y 1.st 1805.

BUPRESTIS GRANDIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Fuſcous, margin of the thorax, and wing-caſes, teſtaceous; wing-caſes truncated at the tip, and ſomewhat bidentated.

BUPRESTIS GRANDIS: fuſca, thorace elytriſque margine teſtaceis, elytris apice truncatis ſub-bidentatis.

This ſpecies of Bupreſtis has not to our knowledge been deſcribed by any author. It is an inſect of plain appearance, and is chiefly remarkable for being the largeſt of its genus hitherto diſcovered in the iſlands of the Indian Seas.—We ſuſpect this inſect cannot be uncommon in New South Wales, having ſeen, at various times, many ſpecimens of it among other inſects imported from that Colony to England. The lower ſurface is black ſlightly gloſſed with purple.

BUPRESTIS MACULARIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Braſſy black: wing-caſes entire, teſtaceous, with impreſſed confluent black dots.

BUPRESTIS MACULARIA: nigro-ænea, elytris integris teſtaceis punctis impreſſis confluentibus nigris.

The under ſide of this ſpecies is entirely black. This is a curious inſect, and has not apparently been taken notice of by any writer. We believe it to be far leſs common than the preceding.

BUPRESTIS IMPERIALIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entire, black, margin of the thorax, and abbreviated bands acroſs the wing-caſes, black.

BUPRESTIS IMPERIALIS: elytris integris, atra, thorace margine elytris faſciis abbreviatis teſtaceis. *Fab. Syſt. Eleuth. T.* 2. *p.* 204. *n.* 98.—*UNFIGURED.*

One ſolitary interruption in our ſeries of the nondeſcript ſpecies of Auſtralaſian Bupreſtides occurs in this place. Fabricius we find has become acquainted with this inſect ſince the Entomologia Syſtema was publiſhed, for he deſcribes it in his laſt work as above referred to. Bupreſtis imperialis is a beautiful inſect, and perfectly deſerving of the name he has aſſigned to it.

This inſect is pretty frequent in New South Wales, and other parts of New Holland.

BUPRESTIS LIMBATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax braſſy green with teſtaceous margin: wing-caſes entire, ſtriated, teſtaceous, with a greeniſh future and ſanguineous margin.

Bupreſtis Limbata: thorace viridi æneo margine teſtaceo, elytris integris ſtriatis teſtaceis: ſutura viridibus, margine ſanguineis.

A nondeſcript ſpecies from New South Wales in the collection of A. Macleay, Eſq.

BUPRESTIS SUTURALIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Violaceous: wing-caſes ſub-bidentated, ſtriated, yellow below with a cyaneous ſuture, and margin.

Bupreſtis Suturalis: violacea, elytris ſub-bidentatis ſtriatis flavis ſutura margineque cyaneis.

This is a fine undeſcribed ſpecies from the ſame country and cabinet as the laſt.

HEMIPTERA.

Fulgora planirostris. *Fulgora parva.*

Cicada viridana. *modesta. pustulata.*

hyalinata.

London. Publish'd as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.C.S. & J. Rivington. March 1st 1805.

FULGORA PLANIROSTRIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Head hollow, inflated, advanced forward: antennæ ſhort, ſeated below the eyes, containing two joints, the exterior one of which is larger, and globoſe: ſnout of four joints, elongated and inflected: legs formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brown: front of the head broad, flat, and porrected.

FULGORA PLANIROSTRIS: fuſca, fronte lata plana porrecta.

The only ſpecimen we have hitherto ſeen of this moſt curious kind of Auſtralaſian lantern carrier, is in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon, from whence our deſcription, and the figure that accompanies it, were taken. It is repreſented in the natural ſize. This is certainly a nondeſcript inſect.

FULGORA PARVA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Grey, front ſhort, conic, and aſcending: wing-caſes clouded with fuſcous.

FULGORA PARVA: griſea, fronte brevi conica adſcendente elytris fuſco-nebuloſis.

A diminutive inſect of the Fulgora genus from New Holland, preſerved in the ſame collection as the preceding. This is likewise undescribed.

CICADA VIRIDANA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout inflected: antennæ ſetaceous. Four wings, membranaceous, and deflected. Feet for the moſt part formed for leaping.

Cicada. Tip of the lip ſetaceous: antennæ filiform, and inſerted below the eyes. *Fab.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Green, wing-caſes deflected, with two white ſpots near the baſe and two pale bands towards the apex: wings white.

CICADA VIRIDANA: viridis, elytris deflexis baſi punctis duobus albis apice faſciis duabus pallidis, alis albis.

Not deſcribed. The original is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Francillon, who received it from Botany Bay.

CICADA MODESTA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Pale: wing-caſes deflected, with two orange ſpots at the baſe, the inner one of which is marked on one ſide with a black dot: wings white.

CICADA MODESTA: pallida, elytris deflexis, baſi maculis duabus aurantiis, interiore puncto nigro onuſta, alis albis.

A new ſpecies from Botany Bay in the collection of Mr. Francillon.

CICADA PUSTULATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Whitiſh green, wing-caſes deflected, with numerous red ſpots: poſterior angle pointed and brown: wings white.

CICADA PUSTULATA: exalbido-vireſcens, elytris deflexis punctis numeroſis rubris; angulo poſtico acuto fuſco, alis albis.

Two varieties of this new and elegant ſpecies are repreſented in this plate, one of which has the ground colour of the wing-caſes of a fine but tender green, the other is of a pale brown, and ſemipellucid. The originals are in the collection of Mr. Francillon, who received them from Botany Bay.

CICADA HYALINATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Teſtaceous, wings deflected, hyaline, veined and ſpotted with teſtaceous.

CICADA HYALINATA: teſtacea alis deflexis hyalinis venis maculiſque teſtaceis.

Received from Botany Bay, with the preceding ſpecies, by Mr. Francillon. Not deſcribed by any author.

Tettigonia australasiæ. Cicada maura.

pellucida carnifex.

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, & F. & C. Rivington, Jan.ʸ 1805.

HEMIPTERA.

TETTIGONIA AUSTRALASIÆ.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout inflected: ſheath of two joints inſerted at the throat: antennæ ſetaceous: feet not formed for leaping.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Teſtaceous: margin of the thorax dilated: wings hyaline.

Tettigonia Australasiæ: teſtacea unicolor thorace margine dilatato, alis hyalinis

This ſpecies of Tettigonia muſt be conſidered an intereſting inſect, if only for its ſize, in which reſpect it is ſcarcely inferior to any other inſect of the ſame genus we are at preſent acquainted with from other parts of the world. In New South Wales this ſpecies appears to be rather common, for we have ſeen many ſpecimens of it brought to England at different times from that country. In all of theſe, the prevailing colour of the body, head, and thorax, was uniformly teſtaceous, ſubject however to conſiderable variation in the tints and ſhades of colour. Some in particular that have occurred to notice were teſtaceous tinged with green, and others inclining to a pale olive. This is one of the Cicadæ in the Linnæan arrangement; and certainly has not been deſcribed by any author.

CICADA MAURA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, breaſt and abdomen ſanguineous.

CICADA MAURA: nigra pectore abdomineque ſanguineis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 40. *Sp.* 57. *UNFIGURED.*

Deſcribed and figured from the Bankſian cabinet, as are alſo the two following ſpecies. Cicada Maura is a native of New Holland.

CICADA PELLUCIDA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Greyiſh, with an hyaline band acroſs the wing-caſes.

CICADA PELLUCIDA: griſea elytris faſcia media hyalina. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 41. *Sp.* 60. *UNFIGURED.*

Inhabitants New Holland.

CICADA CARNIFEX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Sanguineous: ſpot on the thorax, and two ſtripes acroſs the wing-caſes black.

CERCOPIS CARNIFEX: ſanguinea thorace macula elytris faſciis duabus nigris. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 51. *Sp.* 15. *UNFIGURED.*

A native of New Holland.

Cimex Banksii. *Imperialis, regalis.*

Pygaeus costatus. *Australasiæ elegans.*

London. Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.L.S. & C. Rivington, 1 Jan.y 1805.

CIMEX BANKSII.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Snout inflected: antennæ longer than the thorax: wings four, folded across, the upper ones coriaceous on the anterior part: back flat: thorax margined: legs formed for running.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Scutellate: violaceous: an anchor formed spot on the thorax, with two curved lines, and three oval spots on the scutel sanguineous.

CIMEX BANKSII: scutellaris violaceus, thorace macula anchoræ-formi scutello arcubus duobus maculisque tribus ovalibus sanguineis.

The entomologist we are convinced will be delighted with this choice addition to our selection of Australasian Cimices; it is perfectly new, of a conspicuous figure, large, and beautiful, and upon the whole so well deserves some name of apposite signification to distinguish it that we shall assign to it that of Bankfii. It is a little remarkable, that this is a specific name not pre-occupied by any of the Cimex genus, although it will be remembered, that to the assiduities bestowed by Sir Joseph Banks on the science of Entomology, we are indebted for the discovery of three of the finest species of that genus hitherto known, *Imperialis*, *Regalis*, and *Paganus*, all which are natives of New Holland.

Cimex Bankfii is from New Holland, where it was found by Dr. White, and is at this time in the collection of our worthy friend Mr. Francillon; as are also the two other new species which we describe under the specific names of Australasia and Elegans.

CIMEX IMPERIALIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Scutellate, thorax and scutel rufous, abdomen blue, with a sanguineous margin.

CIMEX IMPERIALIS: scutellaris thorace scutelloque rufis, abdomine cyaneo: margine sanguineo. *Fab. Ent. Syst. T.* 4. *p.* 81.—*UNFIGURED.*

An inhabitant of New Holland. From the cabinet of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

CIMEX REGALIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Scutellate, thorax and ſcutel golden, with two ſpots on the thorax, and two blueiſh ſpots on the ſcutel.

CIMEX REGALIS: ſcutellaris thorace ſcutelloque aureis, thorace punctis duobus, ſcutello maculis duabus cœruleſcentibus. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 4. p. 80. Sp. 5.—UNFIGURED.*

The metallic ſplendor of this lovely inſect, and its analogous ſpecies *Imperialis,* is aſtoniſhingly fine. Regalis is eſpecially, if poſſible, more pre-eminently beautiful in this reſpect than the other; ſo much indeed on this occaſion, more than on the former, we may truly regret the feeble powers of the pencil, which afford us no ſuch a decided tone of colouring as is likely to impreſs the mind with a true conception of the original. It is as reſplendent as a maſs of poliſhed gold, and is, beſides, very richly gloſſed with a variety of priſmatic hues.

Both the ſpecies, Imperialis and Regalis, as above obſerved, were diſcovered by Sir Joſeph Banks in New Holland, and are deſcribed by Fabricius from the ſpecimens in the Bankſian cabinet. At this period we are acquainted with only two other inſects of this ſpecies in the Entomological cabinets of this country; one of which, formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Drury, is now in our own poſſeſſion, and the other in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon.

CIMEX PAGANUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Scutellate, blue; ſcutel and abdomen rufous with blue ſpots.

CIMEX PAGANUS: ſcutellaris cyaneus ſcutello abdominiſque rufis cyaneo maculatis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 4. p. 84. Sp. 17.—UNFIGURED.*

Deſcribed by Fabricius from the Bankſian cabinet: we alſo poſſeſs a ſpecimen of this beautiful and very uncommon Cimex. It is from Botany Bay, and does not appear to have been hitherto diſcovered in any other part of the vaſt iſland of New Holland.

CIMEX COSTATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Scutellate, greyiſh, rib of the wing at the baſe, and legs rufous.

CIMEX COSTATUS: ſcutellaris griſeus alarum coſta baſi pedibuſque rufis.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 4. p. 87. Sp. 28.—UNFIGURED.

Firſt diſcovered by Sir Joſeph Banks in Rotterdam iſland. It is a ſmall inſect, of a grave appearance, and is, in a peculiar manner, diſtinguiſhed by the raiſed ſubcarinated line which paſſes down the middle of the ſcutellum.

CIMEX AUSTRALASIÆ.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſpinous, fuſcous, dotted, and ſpotted with yellow: tip of the ſcutel yellow, wing-caſes black at the tips, with hyaline ſtreaks.

CIMEX AUSTRALASIÆ: thorace ſpinoſo fuſcus punctatus, flavo maculatis: ſcutello apice flavo, elytris apice nigris hyalino-ſtriatis.

This is an intereſting acquiſition from New Holland, and is perfectly undeſcribed by any author. The original is in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon.

CIMEX ELEGANS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Dark green: thorax unarmed, yellow, with four blackiſh ſpots: margin of the ſcutel, elytra and tranſverſe band yellow.

HEMIPTERA.

CIMEX ELEGANS: viridiſſimis thorace mutico flavo maculis quatuor nigreſcentibus, ſcutello margine elytriſque faſcia flavis.

A remarkably elegant little nondeſcript ſpecies from New South Wales.

Papilio Harmonia. *Papilio Cressida.*

London Pub.d as the Act directs Jan.y 1, 1806, by E.Donovan & F.& C.Rivington.

PAPILIO HARMONIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings ſcalloped, both ſurfaces white: anterior pair with a black ſpot; margin of the poſterior ones brown, with five white ſpots.

PAPILIO HARMONIA: alis repandis albis concoloribus; anticis macula nigra, poſticis margine fuſco: punctis quinque albis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 20. *Sp.* 63.—*UNFIGURED.*

Deſcribed by Fabricius from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks.

PAPILIO CRESSIDA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented: anterior ones hyaline, with two black ſpots: poſterior pair black, with a white ſpot.

PAPILIO CRESSIDA: alis dentatis: anticis hyalinis; maculis duabus nigris: macula alba. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 20. *Sp.* 62.—*UNFIGURED.*

This alſo was deſcribed by Fabricius from a ſpecimen in the Bankſian cabinet. We have recently obtained a ſpecimen of the ſame ſpecies from the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury. It is very rare.

Papilio Harmonia and Creſſida are delineated on the same plate, with a ſprig of that elegant plant Baueria Rubioides.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Ilioneus.

Published as Act directs by E. Donovan, & F.C. & J. Rivington's Jan.y 1.1805.

LEPIDODPTERA.

EQUITES ACHIVI.

PAPILIO ILIONEUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings tailed, black, band on the anterior pair, and diſk of the poſterior, yellow: beneath, lunules yellow with ſanguineous ſpots.

PAPILIO ILIONEUS: alis caudatis nigris, anticis faſcia poſticisque diſco flavis, ſubtus lunulis flavis ſanguineo-maculatis.

Our drawing of this fine nondeſcript Butterfly is taken from a moſt beautiful ſpecimen in the cabinet of our worthy friend A. M'Leay, Eſq. who received it with many others from New South Wales a ſhort time ago. We alſo have obtained a ſpecimen of the ſame ſpecies from that country ſince the drawing was taken.—This, with Papilio Erectheus, and Ægeus, may be numbered among the moſt intereſting entomological acquiſitions hitherto introduced from South Wales to the acquaintance of European naturalists.

Papilio Ægeus.

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F. C. & J. Rivington March 1.1805

LEPIDOPTERA.

EQU. ACHIV.

PAPILIO ÆGEUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ terminating a club; wings when at reſt erect. Fly in the day time.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings ſomewhat tailed and black: half the anterior pair cinereous: poſterior ones with an unequal yellowiſh band: and blue, and red lunules.

Papilio Ægeus: alis ſubcaudatis nigris: anticis dimidio cinereſcentibus, poſticis faſcia inæquali flaveſcenti, lunulis cyaneis rubriſque.

This magnificent ſpecies of Papilio which is perfectly undeſcribed, was not received till very lately in this country from New South Wales. The ſpecimen from whence the figures in the annexed plate are delineated is in the poſſeſſion of A. Macleay, Eſq. Since the drawing was taken we have obtained a butterfly of the ſame ſpecies that accords moſt completely with the ſpecimen above-mentioned. We are to conſider this and the following ſpecies as two of the moſt valuable acquiſitions the entomologiſts have hitherto obtained from the Auſtralaſian regions.

Papilio Erechtheus.

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.C. & J. Rivington, March 1, 1805.

PAPILIO ERECTHEUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, black; band of ſpots on the anterior pair, and diſk of the poſterior ones yellowiſh-white: anal angle rufous.

PAPILIO ERECTHEUS: alis dentatis nigris: anticis faſcia maculari poſticiſque diſco albido-flaveſcentibus angulo ani rufo.

A nondeſcript ſpecies from the ſame cabinet as our Papilio Ægeus.—In this, as in the former inſtance, we have recently become poſſeſſed of a ſpecimen of this fine Papilio: it differs in no reſpect from that which furniſhed materials for the plate accompanying this deſcription.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Antinous.

Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & F. C. & J. Rivington's Jan.y 1.st 1805.

LEPIDOPTERA.

EQUITES ACHIVI.

PAPILIO ANTINOUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings tailed, above and beneath black, with yellow bands: margin with a ſtreak of ſmall tranſverſe yellow lines, and an ocellar ſpot behind.

PAPILIO ANTINOUS: alis caudatis concoloribus nigris flavo-faſciatis: margine lineolis tranſverſis flavis, poſticis macula ocellari.

A fine inſect of the Papilio tribe, nearly allied to Papilio Podalirius, though perfectly diſtinct. We have obſerved this undeſcribed ſpecies only in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. It was obtained by this gentleman from Dr. White, who reſided for some time in New South Wales. The upper figure in the plate repreſents this Butterfly in a reſting poſition, the lower one shews the upper ſurface, having the wings expanded.

Papilio Teutonia. *Papilio Melania.*

Papilio Pomona.

London Published as the Act directs by J. Donovan & E. & C. Rivington Nov.1.1804.

LEPIDOPTERA.

DAN. CAND.

PAPILIO TEUTONIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, rounded, white; poſterior pair beneath veined with black, and marked with yellow ſpots.

PAPILIO TEUTONIA: alis integerrimis rotundatis albis: poſticis ſubtus nigro venoſis flavoque maculatis.
Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 199. *ſp.* 622.

It is a matter of doubt whether Papilio Teutonia of Sulzer be deſigned for this ſpecies, or ſome other analogous to it. Should it prove to be the ſame, Sulzer is the only author who affords a figure of it. The Fabrician deſcription is taken from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of the Right Hon. Sir J. Banks. At this time it is not unfrequent in other cabinets of inſects.

PAPILIO MELANIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very rounded, entire, whitiſh, and black at the tip; poſterior ones beneath dull glaucous.

PAPILIO MELANIA: alis rotundatis integerrimis albidis apice nigris: poſticis ſubtus obſcure glaucis.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 201. *Sp.* 629.—*UNFIGURED.*

This and the following ſpecies appear to be more uncommon than Papilio Teutonia.

PAPILIO POMONA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings ſubangulated, yellow, with a black ſpot on the anterior pair: beneath yellow with two ſilvery ſpots on the poſterior pair.

PAPILIO POMONA: alis ſubangulatis flavis: anticis puncto nigro, ſubtus flavis: poſticis punctis duobus argenteis.

PAPILIO POMONA: alis ſubangulatis albis: anticis puncto nigro, ſubtus flavis: poſticis punctis duobus argenteis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 213. *Sp.* 665.—*UNFIGURED.*

The three delicate butterflies above deſcribed are delineated in various attitudes on a branch of MIMOSA, with the view of diſplaying both the upper and lower ſurface of Papilio Pomona, and Teutonia.

Papilio Harpalyce. *Papilio Plexaris.*

London. Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & E. & C. Rivington Jan.ʸ 1.ˢᵗ 1805.

PAPILIO HARPALYCE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, white, with a black border, and the tips of the anterior ones ſpotted with white: beneath black, with a band of ſanguineous ſpots on the poſterior wings.

PAPILIO HARPALYCE: alis integerrimis albis limbo nigris, anticis apice albo-maculatis, ſubtus nigris: poſticis faſcia maculari ſanguinea.

This charming inſect poſſeſſes an appearance moſt peculiarly diſtinct from every other ſpecies of the Papilio tribe, with the ſolitary exception of Papilio Nigrina, to which it may be thought to bear ſome remote reſemblance. It is ſcarcely poſſible for the ableſt pencil to imitate the rich and beautiful ſpecklings with which the lower ſurface of this inſect is ornamented, pervading the whole ſurface, as it appears on cloſe inſpection, like an uniform ſprinkling of the fineſt powder.

Papilio Harpalyce ranks among the more recent diſcoveries in the entomological productions of New Holland, and ſeems from all that we can learn to be a rare ſpecies. We can have no doubt of its being an undeſcribed inſect.

PAPILIO PLEXARIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, white, with a black border: beneath black, at the baſe yellow, with a central ſanguineous daub, and marginal band of ſanguineous ſpots on the poſterior pair.

LEPIDOPTERA.

PAPILIO PLEXARIS: alis integerrimis albis margine nigris, ſubtus nigris baſi flavis: poſticis litura centrali faſciaque maculari marginali ſanguineis.

Our Papilio Plexaris has certainly not been noticed by any preceding writer. The figures, which are copied with fidelity from the ſpecimens, it is conceived, may ſuperſede the neceſſity of any more copious or elaborate deſcription. It is from Botany Bay.

Papilio Nigrina. *Papilio Clytie.*

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & F. & C. Rivington, Jan.ry 1805.

PAPILIO NIGRINA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, rounded, white, and black at the tip: beneath black, with a flexuous ſanguineous ſtreak on the poſterior pair.

PAPILIO NIGRINA: alis integerrimis rotundatis albis apice nigris, ſubtus niger: poſticis ſtriga flexuoſa ſanguinea. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 200. *Sp.* 625.—*UNFIGURED.*

Both ſexes of this beautiful kind of Butterfly are exhibited in this plate to ſhew the ſtriking difference that prevails in the upper ſurface of them, one being almoſt perfectly white with only the tips black, the other entirely black, with the exception of the diſk, which is of a fine, but deep grey. The under ſurfaces are alike in both. The female, as uſual, with the Papilio tribe is larger than the male. This is a native of New Holland, where it was firſt diſcovered by Sir Joſeph Banks. Fabricius deſcribes it from the Bankſian cabinet.

PAPILIO CLYTIE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, yellow, bordered with black: poſterior pair beneath fuſcous, ſpotted with yellow.

PAPILIO CLYTIE: alis integerrimis flavis limbo nigris poſticis ſubtus fuſcis, flavo maculatis.

LEPIDOPTERA.

The figure of this new and elegant ſpecies is taken from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. Inhabits New Holland.

Papilio Nigrina, with the new ſpecies we have named Papilio Clytie, are represented on the

Weſtringia Roſemarinifolia.

* *Papilio Perimale.* *Papilio Endora.* **

** *Papilio Smilax.* **

London. Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & E. & C. Rivington Jan.y 1.1805.

LEPIDOPTERA.

DAN. CAND.

PAPILIO PERIMALE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings yellow: border black, with yellow ſpots; poſterior wings beneath teſtaceous, with a black flexuous band.

PAPILIO PERIMALE: alis flavis: limbo nigro flavo-maculato, poſticis ſubtus testaceis: faſcia flexuoſa nigra.

The drawings of this elegant inſect, and the two other ſpecies of Auſtralaſian Papiliones repreſented in the ſame plate, are taken from specimens in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. Neither of them have been either figured or described by any preceding author.

PAPILIO ENDORA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings whitiſh: tips black, with white ſpots: poſterior pair cinereous, with a black border, fuſcous beneath, with a row of yellow dots.

PAPILIO ENDORA: alis anticis albidis apice nigris albo maculatis, poſticis cinereis limbo nigris ſubtus fuſcis ſerie punctorum flavorum.

PAPILIO SMILAX.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings yellow: anterior pair brown at the tip; posterior margin of the lower ones with black dots: disk beneath dotted with testaceous.

Papilio Smilax: alis flavis: anticis apice fuscis, posticis margine nigro punctatis: subtus disco testaceo-punctatis.

Papilio Hyfsis. Papilio Deiopea.

London, Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & E. & C. Rivington Jan.y 1.st 1805.

LEPIDOPTERA.

DAN. CAND.

PAPILIO MYSIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, roundiſh, white: poſterior margin beneath black, with a ſanguineous band.

Papilio Mysis: alis integerrimis rotundatis albis, poſticis ſubtus margine atro; faſcia ſanguinea. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 200. *Sp.* 623.—*UNFIGURED.*

Papilio Myſis is a delicate and pretty inſect; the lower ſurface eſpecially is diſtinguiſhed for the chaſtity of its appearance, which, although extremely neat, is not by any means deficient in point of gaiety. The upper figure repreſents it in a reſting poſition having the wings erect, the lower one diſplays the upper ſurface.

PAPILIO DEIOPEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings yellow bordered with black: poſterior pair beneath black, ſpotted with orange at the baſe, and marked with a ſtripe of white ſpots at the tip.

LEPIDOPTERA.

PAPILIO DEIOPEA: alis flavis limbo nigris, poſticis ſubtus nigris baſi aurantia maculatis: faſcia maculari alba.

The upper ſurface of this Butterfly is of a yellow colour, bordered with black. It is only the lower ſurface that is repreſented in the annexed plate, that alone being deemed particularly intereſting.

This ſpecies appears to be neither figured, nor deſcribed by any author. From the cabinet of Mr. Francillon.

Papilio Abeona. *Papilio Acantha.*

London. Pub.d as the Act directs by E. Donovan, S.F. & C.J. Rivington Jan.y 1.1805.

PAPILIO ABEONA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, fuſcous: on the anterior wings a teſtaceous band and two eyes: on the poſterior pair an eye above and two beneath.

PAPILIO ABEONA: alis dentatis fuſcis, anticis faſcia teſtaceo ocellis duobus poſticis ſupra ocello, ſubtus duobus.

There are few inſects more ſtriking in appearance than Papilio Abeona. This appears to be one of the more common ſpecies of the Butterfly tribe in many parts of the Auſtralaſian regions: we receive it in this country not very unfrequently among other inſects from the vicinity of the Engliſh ſettlements at Port Jackſon.

It excites ſome ſurpriſe with us, that although a painting of this fine inſect exiſted among the drawings of our worthy friend William Jones, Eſq. of Chelſea, at the time Fabricius was in this country, he ſhould either by accident or deſign have omitted mentioning it, ſince he had an unreſerved acceſs to thoſe drawings, and was indebted ſolely to them for his deſcriptions of nearly all the new ſpecies of the Papilio Genus included in his *Species Inſectorum* and *Entomologia Syſtematica*. The ſpecies therefore has hitherto remained undeſcribed, and without a name.

PAPILIO ACANTHA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, fulvous, faſciated with fuſcous: upper ſurface with an eye on the firſt wings; on the ſecond two, of which the anterior one is ſmaller.

LEPIDOPTERA.

PAPILIO ACANTHA: alis dentatis fulvis fuſco-faſciatis: anticis ocello; poſticis duobus: anteriore ſupra minore.

A pretty inſect, although leſs intereſting than the preceding. This alſo is not uncommon in New Holland, and is a non-deſcript ſpecies.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Solandra. *Papilio Zelima.*

London Pub.d as the Act directs by E. Donovan & F. & C. Rivington

PAPILIO SOLANDRA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings angulated, brown: on the anterior pair an ocellar and contiguous ſmaller ſpot: two ocellar ſpots on the upper ſurface of the poſterior pair, and four beneath.

PAPILIO SOLANDRA: alis angulatis fuſcis: anticis ocello ſeſqui altero, poſticis supra duobus ſubtus quatuor. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 106. *Sp.* 326.——*UNFIGURED.*

This ſpecies of Papilio was firſt met with in Otaheite at the time that iſland was diſcovered by Capt. Cook, and received a name in compliment to the late Dr. Solander, one of the diſtinguiſhed naturaliſts who ſailed with that able circumnavigator in his expedition round the world. Fabricius is the only writer by whom this ſpecies is mentioned, with the exception of Gmelin, who ſtands indebted to Fabricius for his description.

PAPILIO ZELIMA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings angulated, fulvous, ſomewhat faſciated with brown: poſterior ones with ſix ocellar ſpots on each, and on the lower ſurface a white ſtreak.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Zelima: alis angulatis fulvis fuſco ſubfaſciatis, poſticis utrinque ocellis ſex, ſubtus ſtriga alba.

Papilio Zelima. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 92. *Sp.* 287.

A curious ſpecies. This inhabits New Holland.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Chrysippe. Papilio

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & E. C. Lovington Novr 1 1801

PAPILIO CHRYSIPPE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, black, with a common rufous area: poſterior pair beneath fuſcous with black ſpots.

PAPILIO CHRYSIPPE: alis dentatis nigris; area communi rufa poſticis ſubtus fuſcis atro maculatis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 112. *Sp.* 344.—*UNFIGURED.*

Papilio Chryſippe is an inſect of very gay appearance, the under ſurface in particular is uncommonly beautiful, ariſing from the inexpreſſible variety of ſpots, and ſtreaks, with which both the wings are decorated.

A native of New Holland. Deſcribed from the Bankſian cabinet. We have only ſeen another ſpecimen of this fine Papilio.

PAPILIO ARCTOUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, fuſcous, anterior wings with a bipupillated eye on both ſides: poſterior ones above very ſlightly pupillated.

LEPIDOPTERA.

PAPILIO ARCTOUS: alis integerrimis fuſcis anticis utrinque ocello bipupillato, poſticis ſupra ſubcœcis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 222. *Sp.* 696.—*UNFIGURED.*

From the Bankſian cabinet. Inhabits New Holland.

Papilio Bankia. Papilio Gonerilla.

Papilio Vellida.

London. Publish'd as the Act directs by E. Donovan, & F. & C. Rivington. Nov.r 1.1803.

PAPILIO BANKSIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings angulated: above brown; diſk of the anterior wings yellowiſh, with a black ocellated ſpot containing a double pupil.

PAPILIO BANKSIA, alis angulatis ſupra fuſcis: anticis diſco flaveſcente; ocello atro: pupilla gemina. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 106. *Sp.* 327.—*UNFIGURED.*

An inſect of plain appearance, and in its general aſpect pretty cloſely allied to Papilio Solandra. This kind is mentioned by Fabricius, who deſcribes it from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. in compliment to whom it received the name of Bankſia. Of this ſpecies we have recently obtained a ſpecimen from the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury.

PAPILIO GONERILLA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings dentated, black, with white ſpots, and a common rufous band: on the poſterior wings four ocellar ſpots.

PAPILIO GONERILLA: alis dentatis nigris albo maculatis: faſcia communi rufa, poſticis ocellis quatuor. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 103. *Sp.* 317.—*UNFIGURED.*

This beautiful ſpecies is a native of New Zealand, where it was diſcovered by Sir Joſeph Banks. Fabricius deſcribes the individual ſpecimen in the Bankſian cabinet, from which our drawing was taken; the only one moſt probably in this country, with the exception of another treaſured for many years in the collection of the late Mr. Drury, and which in conſequence of his death has lately fallen into our own poſſeſſion. Two figures of this inſect accompany this deſcription, one of which having the wings expanded diſplays the appearance of the upper ſurface; the other exhibiting the lower ſurface is placed in a reſting poſition with the wings erect.

PAPILIO VELLIDA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings dentated fuſcous, with a fulvous band behind, and two eyes on each wing.

PAPILIO VELLIDA: alis dentatis: fuſcis: faſcia poſtica fulva; ocellis duobus.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. p 1. p. 91. Sp. 283.—UNFIGURED.

Papilio Vellida was diſcovered in the firſt inſtance by Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. at the iſland of Amſterdam. But ſince that time it has been met with at ſome other iſlands in the Pacific, as well as Southern Ocean. In New South Wales the ſpecies appears to be rather common.

We have obſerved a conſiderable variation in the colours of different individuals of this ſpecies: in ſome the brown, which is the prevailing colour in the diſk of the wings, appears finely gloſſed with a micaceous blue, or green, while in others the brown is perfectly free from any ſuch appearance.

LEPIDOPTERA.

* Papilio Itea. Papilio Drusius. **

*** Papilio Perseus.

London Pub.d as the Act directs by E. Donovan, & F. & C. Rivington, Nov.r 1. 1804.

PAPILIO ITEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, black, with a yellow band and dot on the anterior ones: diſk of the poſterior ones rufous, with four ocellar ſpots.

PAPILIO ITEA: alis dentatis nigris: anticis faſcia punctiſque flavis, poſticis diſco rufo: ocellis quatuor. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 103. *Sp.* 318.—*UNFIGURED.*

This is a beautiful and highly intereſting ſpecies, diſcovered in New Zealand by Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. It appears to be a rare inſect. Fabricius deſcribes it from the ſpecimen in the Bankſian cabinet, of which a figure is given in our plate.

PAPILIO DRUSIUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, fulvous, with a black tip; poſterior pair beneath white, with two ocellar ſpots.

PAPILIO DRUSIUS: alis integerrimis fulvis apice nigris poſticis ſubtus punctis albis ocelliſque duobus. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 56. *Sp.* 172.—*UNFIGURED.*

Firſt diſcovered in Rotterdam island by Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. and ſince that time has been found, though ſparingly, in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh colony at Port Jackſon, New Holland.

PAPILIO PERSEUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, fuſcous, with ocellated dots beneath, three on the anterior wings, and ſeven on the poſterior ones.

PAPILIO PERSEUS: alis integerrimis fuſcis: punctis ocellaribus; anticis tribus, poſticis ſeptem. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 219. *Sp.* 685.—*UNFIGURED.*

Inhabits New Holland. From the Bankſian cabinet.

Papilio Nerina. *Papilio Prosope.*

London. Publish'd as the Act directs by E. Donovan & E. & C. Rivington. Nov.r 1.1804.

PAPILIO NERINA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, black, with a white band which terminates on the anterior pair in a rufous ſpot.

Papilio Nerina: alis dentatis atris: faſcia alba; anticarum terminata macula rufa. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 133. *Sp.* 410.—*UNFIGURED.*

This fine Papilio was deſcribed by Fabricius from the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.: and we alſo are indebted to that valuable cabinet for the drawing that accompanies this deſcription. It is worthy of remark that two or three ſpecimens only of this butterfly were diſcovered by our firſt circumnavigators, in New Holland, when they touched at Botany Bay, and that it does not appear any more of the ſame kind have been hitherto brought to Europe; neither has it been ſince obſerved, ſo far as we can learn, in any other part of that iſland; although it is apparent from the contents of the preſent volume, the Entomological productions of that country have not been neglected. We are therefore to eſteem ourſelves fortunate in having been able lately to enrich our own collection with a beautiful ſpecimen of this ſcarce inſect from the cabinet of the late Mr. Drury, who was preſented with it by Joſeph Banks, Eſq. now Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. ſhortly after the return of that expedition to England.

PAPILIO PROSOPE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings dentated, fuſcous, with a common fulvous band, which on the anterior pair is marked with two black dots.

Papilio Prosope: alis dentatis fuſcis: faſcia communi fulva, anticarum punctis duobus nigris. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 120. *Sp.* 367.—*UNFIGURED.*

Both the upper and lower ſurface of this delicate Butterfly are repreſented on the plate with Papilio Nerina. Fabricius refers to the Bankſian cabinet for this ſpecies.

Papilio Proſope is a native of New Holland.

* *Papilio Iris.* *Papilio Merope.* **

** *P. Iris.* *P. Terminus.* **

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PAPILIO IRIUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire: diſk yellow; a ſingle eye on the upper ſurface of the poſterior wings, and two on the lower.

Papilio Irius: alis integerrimis: diſco flavo, poſticis ſupra ocello unico, ſubtus duobus. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 158. *ſp.* 487.—*UNFIGURED.*

Inhabits New Holland; and was deſcribed by Fabricius from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. It has been ſince found not very uncommon in New South Wales.

PAPILIO MEROPE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, fulvous, with the apex fuſcous, and a ſingle eye: poſterior wings beneath cinereous, with three very minute eyes.

Papilio Merope: alis dentatis fulvis apice fuſcis: ocello unico, poſticis ſubtus cinereis: ocellis tribus minutiſſimis.

Papilio Merope. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 99. *Sp.* 306.—*UNFIGURED.*

From the ſame cabinet as the preceding. This also is a native of New Holland.

PAPILIO SIRIUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, obſcure rufous: on the upper ſurface two eyes upon the anterior wings, and four on the poſterior ones.

PAPILIO SIRIUS: alis integerrimis obſcure rufis: ſupra anticis ocellis duobus, poſticis quatuor. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 220. *Sp.* 688.—*UNFIGURED.*

The appearance of the upper ſurface is accurately deſcribed by Fabricius in the ſpecific character above referred to; the lower ſurface is depicted at the third figure in our plate.—From the Bankſian cabinet. Inhabits New Holland, and has, with the following ſpecies, been lately received from New South Wales.

PAPILIO TERMINUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entire, fuſcous, area rufous, with a ſingle eye on the anterior pair, and four on the poſterior ones.

PAPILIO TERMINUS: alis integris fuſcis: area rufa, ſupra anticis ocello unico, poſticis quatuor. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 220. *Sp.* 687.—*UNFIGURED.*

A native of New Holland. Deſcribed by Fabricius from the Bankſian cabinet.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Papilio Aganippé.

London, Pub.d as the Act dir.s by E. Donovan, & F.s Rivington Jan.y 2, 1805

PAPILIO AGANIPPE.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, white: border black with white ſpots: on the poſterior pair beneath a band of red ſpots with white lunules.

PAPILIO AGANIPPE: alis dentatis albis, limbo nigris albo-maculatis, poſticis ſubtus faſcia maculari rubra lunulis albis.

This ſpecies of Papilio is from New Holland, and is certainly undeſcribed. The appearance of the lower ſurface, when the wings are expanded, is altogether ſingular: it is repreſented in that poſition in the lower figure of the annexed plate. This does not appear to be a common ſpecies in its native country.

* *Papilio Evagoras.* *Papilio Apelles.* **

** *Papilio Narcysus.*

London Published as the Act directs by E.Donovan & F & C.Rivington Jan.y 1.1825.

PAPILIO EVAGORAS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings two-tailed, black, diſk ſhining blue: beneath cinereous, faſciated with black, and marked with two red ſpots at the apex of the poſterior ones.

PAPILIO EVAGORAS: alis bicaudatis nigris diſco cyaneis nitidis ſubtus cinereis nigro-faſciatis poſticis apice, rubro bimaculatis.

A lovely Papilio of that tribe which Fabricius denominates Heſperia. In the Linnæan arrangement it ranks among the PLEBEII RURALES.

This insect was lately obtained from New South Wales by our obliging friend A. M'Leay, Eſq. to whoſe indulgence we are indebted for the opportunity of inſerting a figure and deſcription of it in the preſent ſelection.—It is moſt unqueſtionably an undeſcribed ſpecies.

PAPILIO APELLES.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings dentated, fulvous, with a fuſcous border: poſterior pair beneath, with rufous bands, having the edges ſilvery.

HASPERIA APELLES: alis dentatis fulvis: limbo fuſco, poſticis ſubtus faſciis rufis argento marginatis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 290. *Sp.* 111.—*UNFIGURED.*

Both this, and Papilio Narciſſus the following ſpecies, are elaborately deſcribed by Fabricius in the work above referred to, from ſpecimens in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. The figures that accompany this deſcription are alſo taken from the ſame ſubjects.

There are few inſects in this tribe more remarkable for their beauty than the two at preſent under conſideration. Fabricius conjectures that they may poſſibly be the two ſexes of the ſame ſpecies, a circumſtance that muſt remain to be decided by ſome actual obſerver in New Holland, the country they inhabit, before we ſhould preſume to determine poſitively on ſuch opinion.

PAPILIO NARCISSUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings dentated, fuſcous, with a bluiſh diſk: beneath marked with ſanguineous bands and ſpots having ſilvery edges.

HESPERIA NARCISSUS: alis dentatis fuſcis: diſco cæruleſcente, ſubtus faſciis maculiſque ſanguineis argento marginatis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 290. *Sp.* 110.—*UNFIGURED.*

Papilio Jacchus. Papilio Damoetes.

Papilio Erinus.

London. Publish'd as the Act directs by E.Donovan & F & C Rivington. Nov.1 1804.

PAPILIO DAMOETES.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, brown, beneath waved with cinereous, with a double ocellar golden ſpot on the poſterior ones.

PAPILIO DAMOETES: alis integerrimis fuſcis ſubtus cinereo undatis poſticis ocello gemino aurato. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 303. *Sp.* 148.—*UNFIGURED.*

This and the two following ſpecies are deſcribed by Fabricius, from ſpecimens in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.

PAPILIO ERINUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire brown; beneath cinereous, with a double black dot on the poſterior angle of the anterior wings.

PAPILIO ERINUS: alis integerrimis fuſcis ſubtus cinercis: antice angulo poſtico puncto gemino nigro. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 302. *Sp.* 145.

PAPILIO JACCHUS.

PLEB. URB.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings without tails, ſpotted with yellow, and ſix ſnowy-white dots.

PAPILIO JACCHUS: alis ecaudatis flavo maculatis: poſticis punctis ſex niveis.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 342. *Sp.* 301.—*UNFIGURED.*

Thoſe three ſmall ſpecies of Papilio, Damoetes, Erinus, and Jacchus are from Botany Bay.

Papilio Agricola. Papilio Frontinus.

Papilio Latinus.

London, Pub.d as the Act directs by E. Donovan & F.s & C. Rivington Jan.y 1.st 1808.

PAPILIO AGRICOLA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickeſt towards the extremity, and generally terminated in a club. Wings erect when at reſt. Fly by day.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings black: anterior ones with yellow, and orange ſpots: on the poſterior wings a ſtreak of blue, and another of ſanguineous colour.

PAPILIO AGRICOLA: alis nigris: anticis flavo aurantioque maculatis; poſticis cyanea ſanguineoque faſciatis.

This is perfectly a new ſpecies, and poſſeſſes no ordinary ſhare of gaiety in its contraſted hues to recommend it to particular obſervation. Its appearance beneath is nearly the ſame as on the upper ſurface. From New South Wales.

PAPILIO FRONTINUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings ſomewhat dentated, black, and white at the tips: a broad unindentated band of white acroſs the middle of the anterior pair.

PAPILIO FRONTINUS: alis ſubdentatis nigris apice albis: anticis medio faſcia lata unindentata alba.

Papilio Frontinus was received from New South Wales, and does not appear to be deſcribed by any writer.

The two inſects above mentioned having filiform acuminated antennæ, are evidently of the Papilio genus: belonging to that particular ſection which our good friend William Jones, Eſq. of Chelſea, in his excellent paper on a new arrangement of the Papiliones calls *Romani*.* To what genera we ought to refer the other ſpecies repreſented in the ſame plate is not quite ſo obvious: they appear at the firſt view to be ſtrongly allied both in character and habit to Romani likewiſe; but this is doubtful: we are upon the whole inclined, on a more accurate inſpection, to refer them rather to the Bombyces.

* Trans. Linn. Soc. Vol. II. p. 63.

PHALÆNA OSTORIUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip. Tongue ſpiral. Wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings fuſcous, at the baſe of the anterior ones two white lines running together into a broad white band: on the poſterior ones two yellow ſpots.

BOMBYX OSTORIUS: alis fuſcis; anticis baſi lineis duabus albis in faſciam latam albam coeuntibus, poſticis maculis duabus flavis.

A nondeſcript ſpecies from New South Wales.

PHALÆNA LATINUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings black, with a broad yellow ſinuous band, and ſpecks of yellow at the tips: margin of the poſterior wings yellow.

BOMBYX LATINUS: alis anticis nigris faſcia lata ſinuata apice atomiſque flavis poſticis flavo marginatis.

From Botany Bay. The ſame ſpecies has alſo been received from New South Wales, and other parts of New Holland. Individuals of this kind vary in colours; for we have lately ſeen ſpecimens in which the ground in ſtead of being dark brown appeared almoſt black, and gloſſed with blue, or purple.

Sphinx Australasiæ. *Sphinx triangularis.*

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.L.S. & C. Rivington, Jan.ʸ 1, 1805.

SPHINX AUSTRALASIÆ.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ thickeſt in the middle, and somewhat priſm-form: tongue moſtly exſerted: feelers two, reflected: wings deflected.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings angulated: anterior ones fuſco-teſtaceous, with an obſcure band behind: poſterior wings fulvous, with the anal angle, and margin fuſcous.

SPHINX AUSTRALASIÆ: alis angulatis anticis fuſco-teſtaceis poſtice faſcia obſcura, poſticis fulvis: angulo ani margineque fuſcis.

This gigantic ſpecies of the Sphinx tribe was altogether unknown till very lately to the entomologiſts of this country. The firſt ſpecimen of it that was moſt probably ever brought to Europe was that in the collection of Dr. White, and which was afterwards configned to the cabinet of Mr. Francillon, where it now remains. This is not however the only ſpecimen of the ſpecies in this country at preſent, for Mr. M'Leay alſo has lately obtained one in very fine condition among ſome other rare and valuable inſects from New Holland.

Not deſcribed by any author.

SPHINX TRIANGULARIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings very entire, teſtaceous-brown, with a large triangular fuſcous ſpot: baſe of the poſterior wings fulvous.

SPHINX TRIANGULARIS: alis integerrimis fuſco-teſtaceis: anticis macula magna triangulari fuſca, poſticis baſi fulvis.

LEPIDOPTERA.

The remarks already advanced in ſpeaking of our new ſpecies Sphinx Auſtralaſiæ, will apply in a material degree to this nondeſcript ſpecies likewiſe. We cannot entertain a doubt of its being perfectly unknown in this country till it was introduced at the ſame time as the former by Dr. White. It is rather larger than our Auſtralaſiæ, to which it bears no very remote reſemblance; the colours are in general darker, and it is in particular diſtinguiſhed by a narrow white ſtreak that extends along the interior margin of the firſt pair of wings.

Of this ſpecies we have lately ſeen three or four ſpecimens in different cabinets.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Bombyx tristis. Bombyx marginata.

Bombyx curvata.

London, Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, & F. & C. Rivington Jany 1.st 1805

BOMBYX TRISTIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip: tongue ſpiral: wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* *Bombyx.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Firſt wings ferruginous, ſpeckled with whitiſh, and a ſubocellar fuſcous ſpot near the anterior margin: ſecond wings fuſcous.

Bombyx Tristis: alis anticis ferrugineis albido pulverulentis macula ſubcoſtali fuſca ſubocellari poſticis fuſcis.

This is a very common inſect in ſome parts of New Holland, and has retained a place in the cabinets of the curious in this country, from the period in which the Engliſh firſt formed a colony in New South Wales. Both the upper and lower ſurface of this ſpecies are ſhewn in the annexed plate upon a ſprig of the

Casuarina torulosa.

BOMBYX MELANOSTICTA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings ſattiny-white, with a black ſpot in the middle: poſterior wings fuſcous, with yellowiſh ſpots.

Bombyx Melanosticta: alis anticis caneſcentibus holoſericeis macula medio nigra, poſticis fuſcis; maculis flaveſcentibus.

As in the preceding ſpecies both the upper and lower ſurface of our new ſpecies Bombyx Melanoſticta, are repreſented in the ſame plate. The figure delineated at the upper extremity of the plant has the wings expanded to ſhew the lower ſurface of this inſect: the upper ſurface is repreſented in the lower part of the plate.

This inſect we received with Bombyx Triſtis ſome years ago from Botany Bay.

BOMBYX MARGINATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings ſnowy-white, anterior ones with black nerves, and a ſanguineous coſtal ſtripe: poſterior pair with a marginal chain, and dot in the middle black.

BOMBYX MARGINATA: alis niveis: anticis nigro-nervoſis coſta ſanguinea, poſticis catena marginali punctoque medio nigris.

This is a moth of intereſting figure. It is cloſely allied to Bombyx Sanguinolenta, which has appeared already in our ſelection of Indian inſects, although ſpecifically diſtinct. The only ſpecimen of this inſect we are acquainted with is in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon, who received it from New Holland.

BOMBYX CURVATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings teſtaceous, with a curved band, and ſpots of black on the anterior pair, and two black ſtripes on the poſterior ones.

BOMBYX CURVATA: alis teſtaceis: anticis faſcia curvata maculiſque nigris, poſticis nigro bifaſciatis.

From the ſame cabinet, and country as the preceding.

LEPIDOPTERA.

* *Phalæna Vitulina.* ** *pusilla. tibialis.* **

** *Phalæna Alphæa.* † *obsoleta. lutea.* †

London. Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & E. & C. Rivington Jan.y 1.st 1805.

PHALÆNA VITULINA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings white, clouded and ſtriped with fuſcous, and a ſomewhat kidney-ſhaped ring in the middle: poſterior ones brown with a pale band.

BOMBYX VITULINA: alis anticis canis fuſco nebuloſis faſciatiſque annulo medio ſubreniformi: poſticis fuſcis: faſcia pallida.

Both ſexes of this new, and highly intereſting ſpecies of Bombyx, are delineated on the ſame plate. The drawings are taken from a pair that have been recently received, in very perfect condition, by A. M'Leay, Eſq. from New South Wales.

PHALÆNA PUSILLA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings cinereous: on the anterior pair a broad fuſcous band edged with black, and a whitiſh dot in the middle.

BOMBYX PUSILLA: alis cinereis: anticis faſcia lata fuſca nigro-coſtata; puncto medio albido.

Bombyx pufilla we underſtand to be more frequent in New South Wales than the preceding ſpecies Bombyx Vitulina; it is an inſect of neat appearance, and is to be found in various Entomological cabinets in this country.

PHALÆNA TIBIALIS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings deflected, ſnowy white: anterior ſhanks bright yellow with black dots:

BOMBYX TIBIALIS: alis deflexis niveis, tibiis anticis flaveſcentibus nigro punctatis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 661. *Sp.* 168.

An elegant ſpecies deſcribed by Fabricius from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. but which has not been figured by any author.

PHALÆNA ALPHÆA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings deflected, ferruginous, with a white dot in the middle, and a ſtreak of fuſcous dots.

BOMBYX ALPHÆA: alis deflexis ferrugineis: puncto medio albo ſtrigaque punctata fuſca, *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 445.—*UNFIGURED.*

Deſcribed by Fabricius from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. but not figured by any author.

PHALÆNA OBSOLETA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings deflected, whitiſh; coſtal rib, and palpi ferruginous.

BOMBYX OBSOLETA: alis deflexis albidis: coſta palpiſque ferrugineis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 463.—*UNFIGURED.*

This, and likewiſe the following ſpecies, are deſcribed by Fabricius from ſpecimens preſerved in the Bankſian cabinet.

PHALÆNA LUTEA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings deflected, very yellow, and obſcurely ſpotted.

PHALÆNA LUTEA: alis deflexis flaviſſimis maculatis obſcurioribus.

PHALÆNA LUTEA: alis deflexis flaviſſimis immaculatis. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 1. *p.* 446. *Sp.* 121.

There is an evident trace of ſpots and dots upon the wings of this inſect, notwithſtanding that Fabricius ſays to the contrary, although from the imperfect ſtate of the ſpecimen in the Bankſian cabinet theſe are by no means conſpicuous.

Bombyx Delia. — Noctua Australasiæ.
festiva. elegans. — Phalæna Vultaria.

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.C.& J. Rivington, March 1, 1806.

PHALÆNA DELIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ gradually tapering from the baſe to the tip. Tongue ſpiral. Wings in general deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Smooth, wings convoluted and yellow, with two cyaneous bands on the anterior ones.

NOCTUA DELIA: lævis alis convolutis flavis: anticis faſciis duabus cyaneis.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 25. *Sp.* 57.—*UNFIGURED.*

Fabricius deſcribes this elegant inſect from the Bankſian cabinet; the ſpecimen was found in *Tongataboo,* or Amſterdam iſland.

PHALÆNA AUSTRALASIÆ.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings above and beneath alike black, variegated with white: ſtripe in the middle of the anterior wings, and body orange.

NOCTUA AUSTRALASIÆ: alis concoloribus nigris albo-variegatis: macula magna alba; anticis ſtriga medio corporeque aurantiis.

Our Phalæna Auſtralaſiæ is certainly not deſcribed by any author. This is from New Holland, and is apparently uncommon.

PHALÆNA FESTIVA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings yellowiſh, with ſomewhat triangular ſpots, and a waved ſtreak behind of brown, with ferruginous variegations: poſterior wings whitiſh.

NOCTUA FESTIVA: alis flaveſcentibus maculis ſub-triangularibus faſciaque undata poſtice fuſcis ferrugineiſque variegatis, poſticis albidis.

The drawing of this charming inſect is taken from a ſpecimen in the collection of A. M'Leay, Eſq. who received it from New South Wales. We alſo have obtained it lately from the ſame part of New Holland. It is a nondeſcript ſpecies.

PHALÆNA ELEGANS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Firſt wings ferruginous, with three greeniſh ſpots edged with ſilver, the anterior one hooked: poſterior wings reddiſh.

PHALÆNA ELEGANS: alis anticis ferrugineis: maculis tribus anteriore hamata viridibus argenteo-cinctis, poſticis rufeſcentibus.

This pretty undeſcribed ſpecies is found in the vicinity of New South Wales.

PHALÆNA OCULTARIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings indented, greyiſh, ſtreaked with fuſcous: anterior pair beneath ſpotted with brown, and a ſanguineous ſtreak; on the poſterior ones a ſtreak of ſanguineous, bordered exteriorly with fuſcous, and marked with white ſpots.

PHALÆNA OCULTARIA: alis dentatis griſeis fuſco-ſtrigoſis ſubtus anticis fuſco-maculatis ſtriga ſanguinea, poſticis faſcia ſanguinea extus fuſca, albida-notata.

In all the Inſects of the Phalæna tribe we are at preſent acquainted with, the ſuperior ſurface of the wings ſo conſtantly excel the lower one in point of beauty, or the brilliancy of colouring, that we are to regard our new Auſtralaſian ſpecies not only as a very intereſting inſect, but as a novelty, in which the ordinary courſe of nature appears reverſed. It ſhould be obſerved, that this diſſimilarity is not by any means unfrequent in the Papilio genus, the lower ſurface of which are commonly the moſt beautiful, but that it ſcarcely ever occurs in any other of the Lepidopterous kinds of inſects. Of the Geometra tribe, to which our Phalæna Ocultaria belongs, we have certainly ſome few ſpecies that are equally beautiful on both ſurfaces, but no one, perhaps, has hitherto been diſcovered in which the difference is ſo remarkable in favour of the lower ſurface as in the inſect before us; the upper ſurface being of a plain, and pale grey, with a few dark ſtreaks, while that is embelliſhed with a rich variety of colours, and thoſe diſpoſed in ſtreaks and ſpots in a very elegant manner.

There are ſpecimens of this curious inſect in the principal entomological cabinets in London. It is found in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh ſettlements in New South Wales, and has not to our knowledge been deſcribed by any author.

Cossus lituratus. *Cossus nebulosus.*

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.L.S. C. Rivington & Jan.y 1.st 1825.

COSSUS NEBULOSUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ ſhort and filiform: feelers two, very ſhort, cylindrical, and reflected. No ſpiral tongue.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings hoary, with reticulating fuſcous ſtreaks, and clouds: an arch of fuſcous ſpots at the apex of the anterior wings.

Cossus Nebulosus: alis canis: ſtrigis reticulatis nebuliſque fuſcis: anticis apice arcu maculari fuſco.

This as well as the following ſpecies is probably very rare. They are both from Botany Bay, and neither of them appear to have been noticed by any writer.

COSSUS LITURATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings varied with fuſcous and hoary white, with innumerable ſmall tranſverſe lines, and a few daubs of black: poſterior pair livid.

Cossus Liturатus: alis anticis fuſco canoque variis: lineolis numeroſiſſimis tranſverſis liturisque aliquot nigris, poſticis lividis.

There is a fine ſpecimen of *Coſſus lituratus* in the collection of Mr. Francillon, the only ſpecimen we are acquainted with in any cabinet.

Cossus labyrinthicus. *Cossus argenteus.*

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & F.J.& C. Rivington Jan.y 1, 1804.

COSSUS LABYRINTHICUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings cinereous: anterior pair with whitiſh ſtreaks and daubs, and numerous labyrinthiform involuted fuſcous lines.

Cossus Labyrinthicus: alis cinereis: anticis ſtrigis lituriſque albidis lineiſque numeroſis involutis labyrinthiformibus fuſcis.

The only ſpecimen of this extraordinary ſpecies of Coſſus we have yet ſeen is that in the cabinet of our worthy friend Mr. Francillon, from which our drawing is taken. It is moſt indubitably an undeſcribed inſect.

COSSUS ARGENTÆUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings fuſcous-grey: diſk of the anterior pair fuſcous with two ſilvery ſtreaks.

Cossus Argentæus: alis fuſco cinereis: anticis diſco fuſcis ſtrigis duabus argentæis.

From the ſame cabinet as the former. This is alſo an undeſcribed ſpecies.

Coſſus Labyrinthicus and Coſſus Argentæus are delineated on the ſame plate, with the white flowering tobacco,

Nicotiana odorata:

A plant that grows ſpontaneouſly in New Holland.

Noctua Dama. *Noctua Cursoria.*

Fulvia. versicolor var.

London. Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan & F. J. & C. Rivington Jan.ry 1. 1805.

NOCTUA DAMA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering gradually from the baſe: wings deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* *Noctua.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſmooth: wings deflected, fuſcous, with white ſtreaks, poſterior wings whitiſh with a black border.

Noctua Dama: lævibus alis deflexis fuſcis albo ſtriatis, poſticis albis: margine nigro. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 29. *Sp.* 69.—*UNFIGURED.*

Fabricius refers to the Bankſian cabinet for Noctua Dama, and it is from the ſpecimen deſcribed by that author our figure is taken. We alſo have lately become poſſeſſed of this rare ſpecies from the cabinet of Mr. Drury.

NOCTUA CARICÆ.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſmooth: wings deflected, anterior ones cinereous, with white ſtreaks, and a white dot in the middle; baſe fulvous, with five black dots.

Noctua Caricæ: lævis alis deflexis cinereis: ſtriis punctoque medio albis, baſi fulvis: punctis quinque atris. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 27. *Sp.* 63.

The above variety of Noctua Caricæ, for it is certainly nothing more, is introduced upon the authority of Mr. Francillon, who received the individual ſpecimen from which our figure is taken, together with the two following ſpecies, from New Holland. We conceive it proper to ſtate this circumſtance explicitly

upon the teſtimony of that gentleman, Noctua Caricæ having been previouſly deſcribed by Fabricius as a native of the Eaſt Indies, and Noctua Verſicolor as an inhabitant of the American iſlands, but neither of them heretofore as Auſtralaſian inſects.

It is rather ſingular that in two inſects ſo diſſimilar to each other as Noctua Caricæ and Dama, the fulvous ſpot, and dots, at the baſe of the anterior wings ſhould perfectly correſpond.

NOCTUA FULVIA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entirely fulvous: nerves of the anterior pair edged with black.

NOCTUA FULVIA: alis concoloribus fulvis: anticarum nervis nigro-coſtatis.

A new ſpecies.

NOCTUA VERSICOLOR. *Var.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Thorax ſmooth, deflexed, greyiſh, or purpliſh, with an abbreviated white band.

NOCTUA VERSICOLOR: lævis alis deflexis griſeis ſive purpuraſcentibus: anticis faſcia abbreviata alba. *Fabr. Ent. Syſt. T.* 3. *p.* 2. *p.* 49. *Sp.* 134.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Bombyx Lydia. Tortrix bimaculana.
unipunctana. apicana. Pyralis. Australasiella.
strigatella bivittella.

London, Pub.d as the Act directs Jan.y 1.st 1805, by E. Donovan & F.k C. Rivington

BOMBYX LYDIA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Antennæ tapering gradually from the baſe: wings deflected when at reſt. Fly by night.

* *Bombyx.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings fuſcous, with the baſe, ſix ſpots, and a ſtripe, teſtaceous: poſterior wings, teſtaceous, with a fuſcous margin.

BOMBYX LYDIA: alis anticis fuſcis: baſi maculis ſex faſciaque teſtaceis, poſticis teſtaceis margine fuſco.

A new ſpecies from Botany Bay, New South Wales, and other parts of New Holland.

TORTRIX BIMACULANA.

* *Tortrix.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings yellow, with a broad ſtripe acroſs the middle, and poſterior marginal ſpot of caſtaneous: poſterior wings fuſcous.

TORTRIX BIMACULANA: alis anticis flavis: faſcia lata media maculaque marginali poſtica caſtaneis, poſticis fuſcis.

Undeſcribed. This is from the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. A native of New South Wales.

TORTRIX UNIPUNCTANA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings entirely yellowiſh, the anterior pair marked with a fuſcous dot.

TORTRIX UNIPUNCTANA: alis concoloribus flaveſcentibus: anticis puncto fuſco notatis.

This is from the ſame cabinet as the foregoing, and is alſo undeſcribed.

TORTRIX APICANA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings yellow, the poſterior half carneous, with three white ſpots.

TORTRIX APICANA: alis flavis anticis dimidio poſtico carneis; faſcia trimacularia alba.

A nondeſcript ſpecies from New South Wales.

TINEA AUSTRALASIELLA.

* *Tinea.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings of a purpliſh black, with many ſilvery ſpots: poſterior wings fuſcous.

TINEA AUSTRALASIELLA: alis anticis nigro-æneis: maculis plurimus argenteis, poſticis fuſcentibus.

An elegant ſpecies from New South Wales.

TINEA STRIGATELLA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Wings fuſcous; on the firſt pair a yellow ſtreak, incurvated behind, and touching the coſtal margin.

TINEA STRIGATELLA: alis fuſcis: anticis ſtriga flava poſtice curvata coſtam attingente.

From New South Wales, an undeſcribed and intereſting ſpecies.

TINEA BIVITTELLA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Anterior wings browniſh-ferruginous: with two ſtripes, and the interior margin ſilvery: poſterior ones teſtaceous.

TINEA BIVITTELLA: alis anticis fuſco-ferrugineis: vittis duabus margineque interiori argenteis, poſticis teſtaceis.

A nondeſcript ſpecies in the cabinet of Mr. Francillon. This is from New South Wales.

The above mentioned inſects are figured on the *Glycine rubicunda.*

HYMENOPTERA DIPTERA.

Thynnus dentatus.
Tabanus guttatus.
— *aurifluus.*
emarginatus. integer.
Musca splendida.
— *sinuata.*

London Published as the Act directs by E. Donovan, F.C.&S. Rivington March 1, 1805.

THYNNUS DENTATUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Tongue very ſhort and involuted: lip membranaceous at the tip and trifid, the middle piece emarginate: antennæ cylindrical, having the firſt joint thickeſt.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Abdomen black, with two yellow dots on the ſecond, third, and fourth ſegment.

THYNNUS DENTATUS: abdomine atro: ſegmento ſecundo, tertio, quartoque punctis duobus flavis.

THYNNUS DENTATUS: abdomine atro: ſegmento ſecundo, tertio, quartoque punctis duobus albis. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. *p.* 244. *g.* 148. *Sp.* 1.—*UNFIGURED.*

A New Holland ſpecies, from the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.

THYNNUS EMARGINATUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Abdomen ferruginous, with an interrupted yellow band on the ſegments: ſcutel emarginated.

THYNNUS EMARGINATUS: abdomine ferrugineo: ſegmentis faſcia interrupta flava, ſcutello emarginato.

THYNNUS EMARGINATUS: abdomine nigro: ſegmentis faſcia interrupta flava, ſcutello emarginato. *Fab. Ent. Syſt. T.* 2. *p.* 244. *Sp.* 148.—*UNFIGURED.*

Cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. This alſo is from New Holland.

THYNNUS INTEGER.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black: margin of the abdominal ſegments covered with cinereous down: tail entire.

THYNNUS INTEGER: ater abdominis ſegmentis margine villoſo cinereis, ano integro.
Fab. Ent. Syſt. T. 2. *p.* 245. *p.* 148. *Sp.* 4.—*UNFIGURED.*

This, as well as the two preceding ſpecies of the Thynnus genus, is deſcribed by Fabricius, from ſpecimens collected in New Holland, and preſerved in the cabinet of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. Several other ſpecies of this curious genus have been recently diſcovered in New South Wales, and other parts of New Holland.

MUSCA SPLENDIDA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a ſoft exſerted, fleſhy proboſcis, and two equal lips: ſuckers furniſhed with briſtles: palpi two, very ſhort, or ſometimes none: antennæ generally ſhort.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Braſſy black: thorax behind, and ſcutel green: abdomen ſpotted with blue and variouſly coloured: wings at the baſe fuſcous.

Musca Splendida: nigro-ænea, thorace poſtice ſcutelloque viridibus, abdomine maculis cæruleis verſicoloribus, alis baſi fuſcis.

The drawing of this new ſpecies is taken from a ſpecimen in the cabinet of A. M'Leay, Eſq. who received it from New South Wales.

MUSCA SINUATA.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, thorax ſpotted with blue, abdomen with two dots, and a ſinuous cinereous ſpot: anterior part of the wings ferruginous.

Musca Sinuata: nigra, thorace cæruleo-maculato, abdomine punctis duobus maculaque ſinuata cinereis, alis antice ferrugineis.

From the ſame cabinet as the preceding, as are alſo the two following new ſpecies of Auſtralaſian Tabani.

TABANUS GUTTATUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Mouth with a ſtraight exſerted membranaceous proboſcis, terminated by two equal lips: ſucker projecting, exſerted, and ſituated in a groove on the back of the proboſcis, with a ſingle valved ſheath, and five briſtles: palpi two, equal, clavate, and ending in a point: antennæ ſhort, and approximate, cylindrical, with an elevated tooth at the baſe.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black; ſides, and two lines on the thorax, with four dots down the middle of the abdomen, and eight on the margin white.

TABANUS GUTTATUS: ater, thoracis lateribus lineoliſque duabus abdominiſque punctis medio quatuor marginalibuſque octo albis.

Inhabits New South Wales.

TABANUS AURIFLUUS.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black, with two greeniſh lines on the thorax: four white ſpots down the middle of the abdomen: tail golden.

TABANUS AURIFLUUS: niger, thorace lineolis duabus viridibus, abdomine punctis medio quatuor albis: ano aureo.

This alſo was found in New South Wales.

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macularia
Imperialis
limbata
ſuturalis
Genus 80. *Lucanus.*
æneus
parvus
Genus 82. *Prionus.*
Lepidopterus
faſciatus
bidentatus
Genus 83. *Ceramlyx.*
Giraffa
Fichtellii
Genus 84. *Lamia.*
vermicularia
obliqua
Genus 85. *Stenocorus.*
punctatus
ſemipunctatus
biguttatus
Genus.... *Clytus.*
thoracicus
ſex-maculatus
punctulatus
Genus 88. *Saperda.*
nigro-virens
collaris
Genus 102. *Curculio.*
Spectabilis
quadrituberculatus
ſex-ſpinoſus
nigro-ſpinoſus
Genus 103. *Brentus.*
lineatus
Genus.... *Lixus.*
bidentatus
Genus.... *Rhynchænus.*
cylindriroſtris

CLASS IV. PIEZATA.
Genus 148. *Thynnus.*
dentatus
emarginatus
integer

CLASSIS IX. GLOSSATA.
Genus 186. *Papilio.*

* *Equites Trojani.*
Creſſida
Harmonia

** *Equites Achivi.*
Illioneus
Erectheus
Antinous

**** *Nymphales.*
Abeona
Acantha
Solandra
Zelima
Arctous
Chryſippe
Gonerilla
Vellida
Bankſia
Itea
Druſius
Perſeus
Nerina
Proſope
Merope
Irius
Sirius
Terminus
Aganippe
Teutonia
Melania
Pomona
Harpalyce
Plexaris
nigrina
Clytie
Perimale
Endora
Smilax
Myſis
Deiopea
Genus 187. *Heſperia.*
* *Rurales.*
Evagoras
Appelles
Narciſſus

** *Urbicolæ.*
Jacchus
Damoetes
Erinus
** *Romani*
Agricola
Frontinus
Bombyx? Oſtorius
..... Latinus
Genus 188. *Sphinx.*
Auſtralaſiæ
triangularis
Genus 191. *Bombyx.*
triſtis
melanoſticta
marginata
curvata
vitulina
puſilla
tibialis
Alphæa
obſoleta
lutea
Delia
Lydia
Genus 192. *Coſſus.*
lituratus
nebuloſus
labyrinthicus
argentæus
Genus 194. *Noctua.*
Auſtralaſiæ
feſtiva
elegans
Dama
Caricæ
Fulvia
Verſicolor
Genus 196. *Phalæna.*
Ocultaria
Genus 197. *Pyralis.*
Tortrix Bimaculana
unipunctana
Apicana
Genus 198. *Tinea.*
Auſtralaſiella
ſtrigatella
bivitella

CLASSIS X. RYNGOTA.
Genus 201. *Fulgora.*
planiroſtris
parva
Genus 203. *Tettigonia.*
Auſtralaſiæ
Genus 204. *Cicada.*
viridana
modeſta
puſtulata
hyalinata
maura
pellucida
carnifex
Genus 212. *Cimex.*
Bankſii
Imperialis
Regalis
Paganus
coſtatus
Auſtralaſiæ
elegans

ANTLIATA.
Genus 223. *Musca.*
ſplendida
ſinuata
Genus 234. *Tabanus.*
guttatus
auriſluus

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